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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Vol. 16 Harrisburg, Pa., January 1-8, 1931 No. 1

Speakers From Twelve States To Appear On Show Programs

One hundred and seventy speakers from twelve States and the District of Columbia will appear on the programs of the twenty-eight farm organizations holding conventions during the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 19-23, according to a booklet now being printed by the Farm Show Commission. Twenty-five of the speakers will be from States other than Pennsylvania, while approximately one hundred and fifty local farmers, farm leaders, and scientists are scheduled.

Among the out-of-State speakers will be Robert Scoville, President, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, New Hampshire; L. W. Morley, Secretary, American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City; N. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, Boston; Samuel H. Thompson, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago: Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Director, home and community work, American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Firman E. Bear, director of agricultural research, American Cyanamid Company, New York; Mary I. Barber, director of home economics, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan; E. C. Auchter and Dr. J. R. Magness, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; E. L. Anthony, in charge, dairy husbandry department, Michigan State College, East Lansing; C. E. Hough, general manager, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; H. W. Riley, Dr. E. F. Phillips and Dr. L. H. MacDaniels, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; P. H. Wessles, research professor in vegetable gardening, New York State College of Agriculture; W. D. Tiedeman, chief, bureau of milk sanitation, New York Department of Health, Albany, New York; R. N. Washburn, director of the Dairy Products Institute, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Howard R. Estes, National Dairy Corporation, Baltimore.

Subjects of interest to every Pennsylvania farmer are included in the preliminary programs which have been assembled by the Commission and will be made available in booklet form about January 1. In addition to educational programs and business sessions, more than a dozen banquets and luncheons are scheduled.

The associations holding annual or semi-annual conventions during the Farm Show week are: Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders', Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association.

Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, Entomological Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, Members of former State Board of Agriculture and Institute Lecturers, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania State Baby Chick Association, Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, Pennsylvania State Association of County Fairs, Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Protective Association, and Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association.

Twenty-one of these conventions will be held in meeting halls in the Farm Show Building, according to R. G. Bressler, director of the Show.

1931 Dog Licenses and Tags Available

Dog licenses and tags for 1931, totaling more than 530,000 are now in the hands of county treasurers throughout the Commonwealth and can be secured by dog owners, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Dog Law requires that 1931 tags be on all dogs by January 15. No extra time is allowed. After that date it is just as much a violation of the law to allow a dog to be without a 1931 tag as it would be to operate an automobile without a new license on or after January 1, the bureau explains.

There is no excuse for a dog owner not having his dog licensed. In addition to the office of the county treasurer, licenses can be procured through aldermen, magistrates, justices of the peace and notary publics, for a small additional fee. Prosecution will surely follow if the law is not complied with. Over 5,000 violators were prosecuted in 1930.

The bureau of animal industry does not wish to prosecute and hopes that dog owners will not force the prosecution of so many during 1931.

The dog license fees, as provided by the Law, are $1.10 for male or spayed female and $2.10 for females. If procured through an alderman, magistrate, justice of the peace or notary public, 15 cents additional. If application is made by mail, two cents return postage should be included. Application for license for spayed females must be accompanied by veterinary certificate or the affidavit of the owner.

Local Officials Confess Conspiracy and Extortion

Laurence E. McGee, justice of the peace, in McClellandtown, German Township, Fayette County, and Joseph Tate, constable in the same township, pleaded guilty on 39 counts of conspiracy and extortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Fayette County, recently.

The conviction of these local officials is the second "racket" of its kind unearthed in the county during the past year. The scheme involves the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law and was worked by McGee and Tate as follows: Constable Tate notified dog owners that they were violating the State law and that they must appear before Justice of the Peace McGee and pay a small fine and costs. If they did not do this promptly, they would be arrested and heavily fined. No warrant or summons was issued. When the dog owner appeared, McGee would place a fine of $10 or $15 and get a corresponding amount as costs. No record was made of this on the docket and the two officials would then divide the money.

These men were indicted by the Grand Jury, appeared before the Court of Quarter Sessions on December 5, and plead guilty to all counts. Sentence will be passed later. McGee voluntarily offered to the Court his resignation from the office of Justice of the Peace and also stated that he would return the moneys unlawfully obtained.

In the Fasson-Graham case, prosecuted earlier this year, the defendants were sentenced on similar charges to fine and imprisonment through action brought by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, with John B. Nicholas, as special investigator.

The bureau of animal industry, which has charge of the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law, is making every effort, through special investigations, to protect dog owners from extortion such as that unearthed in Fayette County.

Slight Changes in Potato Wart Rules

The quarantine on white potatoes, because of potato wart in certain sections of the Commonwealth, has been slightly amended, according to R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One amendment was made for the purpose of adding a small area in Cambria County. This territory is adjacent to the previously regulated area and represents only a slight extension of the line.

Another amendment relates to certain sections in Foster Township, Luzerne County and the borough of White Haven and Laus Anne Township in Carbon County, where potato wart has not been found. The revised regulations permit the planting of other varieties than the immune Spauling Rose, heretofore required. Permits must be secured from the Hazleton office of the bureau of plant industry or an inspector attached to that office. This permit will be good, according to Mr. Bell, so long as wart is not found in the section affected.

Canning Crops Work Receives Wide Attention

"Most of the principal canning states from the Pacific Coast to Maine have requested information from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture regarding the system of buying and selling canning crops under state inspection undertaken here for the first time four years ago," says D. M. James, supervising inspector for the bureau of markets.

"Pennsylvania was one of the pioneers in this movement to standardize canning crops which has now assumed nationwide and worldwide attention," Mr. James explains.

"A request was received some months ago by the Department from the U. S. of Soviet Russia for the details of this method of handling canning crops. Two requests have recently been sent to the Pennsylvania canning industry for speakers at meetings to be held at Chicago and Trenton, N. J.

"Recently, delegations of apple growers and canners from the apple belt of Virginia and West Virginia visited canneries in Pennsylvania to view the purchasing of apples under State inspection in actual operation. The visitors were impressed with the system as being the most equitable method of marketing the crop of canning apples, and stated that plans will be made to handle canning apples next year in the Piedmont States under a system similar to that used in Pennsylvania.

"The first cannery grading in Pennsylvania was carried on in 1927, when 235,000 pounds of tomatoes were classified by State inspectors. This system of handling canning crops has grown in four years to the point where in 1930 over 50,000,000 pounds of apples, beans, cherries, tomatoes and grapes for grapejuice manufacture were classified by Pennsylvania inspectors."

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PA1.24/4

150,000 Expected to Attend Pennsylvania Farm Show; New Building Dedicated Monday Evening January 19

One hundred and fifty thousand people—twice as many as have ever been in attendance at this State exposition before—are expected at the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 19-23, according to R. G. Bressler, director.

Never before has more interest been manifested in the exhibition and agricultural meetings, officials assert. More than 35,000 premium lists have been distributed to prospective exhibitors, and 15,000 preliminary programs have been mailed in response to requests.

Entries made to date indicate that every department will be filled to capacity when the building is opened to the public at 8 a. m. Monday, January 19. In several of the livestock departments, hundreds of entries could not be accepted because of lack of room.

For the dedication meeting Monday evening an outstanding program has been arranged. Governor John S. Fisher; Governor-elect Gifford Pinchot; United States Senators David A. Reed and James J. Davis; and United States Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde will be present as distinguished guests and speakers, according to Secretary of Agriculture C. G. Jordan, who will preside. The new Farm Show Building will be presented to the Commission by Benson E. Taylor, Secretary of Property and Supplies. E. S. Bayard, Editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, will speak for the original committee which formulated plans for a State Exhibition almost a quarter of a century ago.

The Farm Show Building

The outstanding exhibit at the coming exhibition will be the Show Building itself, officials agree. Agricultural leaders and fair executives from numerous other states are planning to visit here during the Show to study the structure and the exhibition, both of which are unique in American agriculture.

The building covers 10 acres of space; has a frontage of 788 feet—the length of two city blocks; and contains two judging arenas, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 4,000, a cafeteria with 150 tables, 6 convention halls, 725 exhibit booths 10 feet square and competitive exhibit space of 125,000 square feet.

The structure is within one mile of the business district of Harrisburg and has direct street car service, excellent street approaches, and ample parking facilities.

The main entrance opens into an impressive lobby which extends across the entire front of the structure. Exhibition booths, some with plate glass windows, give the lobby the characteristic of a vast arcade. From the lobby the visitor may go upstairs to the convention halls, offices and cafeteria or may proceed directly ahead into the main exhibition section, which is 788 feet wide and 375 feet deep, giving an area of 295,000 square feet—the equivalent of two full city blocks or a six and a half acre field.

At the coming Show, more than an acre and a half of the space in the west portion of the main section will be filled with field machinery and accessories of all kinds. The central portion will contain the miscellaneous exhibits while the eastern side will be devoted to the educational displays and household conveniences. The potato and tobacco competitive exhibits will be located in the west, the horticultural, ornamental, maple products and apiary displays in the central, and the egg, home economics, and cereal entries in the eastern section of the vast main exhibition room. The vocational schools will stage attractive displays along the east half of the main lobby.

The principal judging pavilion and arena with a seating capacity of 4,000 is centrally located, 250 feet back from the main entrance. In addition to the judging of horses, dairy and beef cattle, the State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament will be held in this arena. To the east of the pavilion is the poultry department which covers almost an acre of space. In addition to the regular poultry exhibition, four national and sectional breed meets will be staged at the coming Show.

To the west of the judging pavilion is the dairy cattle department, with its very latest type of exhibition equipment, ample feed alleys and visitors' aisles.

Just back of the pavilion is the main livestock unit, housing the horses, sheep, swine and beef cattle. This room covers over 40,000 square feet of space and in addition to the pens and stalls, has the building's second judging and sales arena.

Eight New Departments

This building has made available to the State Farm Show Commission, three times as much space as has ever been used for any previous State Farm Show. This expansion in space gave the Commission the opportunity to add eight departments—horses, sheep, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, flowers, dramatics and horseshoe pitching—none of which could be properly and regularly accommodated in the past. The Commission also expended the premium list, adding more than 400 classes, and increasing the prize money from $8,247 to almost $40,000, when compared with the 1930 Show. More money is being offered in prizes at the coming Show than has been paid in all the previous 14 shows combined.

Numerous important and unique educational features have won for the exposition an outstanding reputation among visitors, and commercial and competitive exhibitors alike. The annual meetings of all leading agricultural associations with their instructive programs, made up of speakers—specialists, farmers and business men—from a dozen eastern states; the vocational demonstration contest and 4-H club exhibits in which hundreds of high school boys and girls take part; the one-act play tournament in which rural community clubs and local granges from all parts of the State will be entered; the elaborate exhibits arranged by the Pennsylvania State College, the various Departments of the State Government and commercial groups, will afford inspiration, instruction and amusement for the thousands of show visitors.

The Commission which is directly responsible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show includes: John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania; C. G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture (Chairman); R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, Director, Agriculture Extension, Pennsylvania State College; R. G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture (Director); H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Agricultural Education; Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; H. D. Allebach, President, Interstate Milk Producers' Association; and John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange. The Commission is supported in its efforts by all the agricultural associations of the Commonwealth.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD DURING THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 19, 20, 21, 22, AND 23

ORGANIZATION	Monday, Januray 19			Tuesday, January 20			Wednesday, January 21			Thursday, January 22			MEETING PLACE
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	
Band Concerts	.....	.....	6:30	.....	.....	6:30	.....	.....	6:30	.....	.....	.....	Main Judging Pavilion
Joint Meeting—Dedication of Building	.....	.....	7:45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Main Judging Pavilion
Vocational Evening Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Main Judging Pavilion
4-H Club Evening Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....	Main Judging Pavilion
Entertainment by Magicians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7:30	Main Judging Pavilion
Draft Horse Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room B—Farm Show Bldg.
Sheep and Wool Growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Beef Cattle Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4:00	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Swine Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Dairymens' Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9:30	1:30	6:30*	.....	.....	.....	Room F—Farm Show Bldg.
Ayrshire Breeders	.....	4:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room E—Farm Show Bldg.
Brown Swiss Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Holstein-Friesian Clubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room B—Farm Show Bldg.
Guernsey Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	3:00	6:30*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Holstein Registry Ass'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1:00	.....	Fahnestock Hall, City Y. M. C. A.
Jersey Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6:00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	University Club, 7 N. Front St.
Dairy and Milk Inspectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9:30	1:30	6:15*	9:15	1:30	.....	Penn-Harris Hotel
Beekeepers' Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:30	1:30	.....	9:00	1:00	.....	Room E and B, Farm Show Bldg.
Entomologists	.....	.....	.....	.....	1:30	6:00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room 132—South Office Bldg.
State Farm Bureau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room B—Farm Show Bldg.
Former State Board	.....	2:30	5:30*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Horticultural Ass'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8:30	1:30	6:00*	8:30	1:30	.....	Auditorium, South Office Bldg.
Vegetable Growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9:30	2:00	5:30*	9:30	.....	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Potato Growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2:00	6:00*	9:00	1:30	.....	See Printed Program
Tobacco Growers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1:00	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Vocational Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Printed Program
4-H Club Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Printed Program
Poultry Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	1:30	6:30*	10:00	1:30	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Baby Chick Ass'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:00	1:30	6:30*	10:00	1:30	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Cornish Breeders	.....	.....	.....	10:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room C—Farm Show Bldg.
Association of Markets	.....	1:20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	State Chamber of Commerce
Association of Co. Fairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10:30	1:30	6:30*	Masonic Temple
Threshermen and Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2:00	6:00*	9:00	1:30	.....	Chestnut Street Auditorium
S. Wyandotte Breeders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7:30	.....	.....	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.
Society of Farm Women	10:00	1:30	6:00*	9:00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room F—Farm Show Bldg.
Interstate Directors	.....	1:30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Room D—Farm Show Bldg.

*Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.

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Vol. 16 Harrisburg, Pa., January 29-February 5, 1931 No. 3

Penna. Retains a Leading Rank In Production of Field Crops

Despite the record-breaking drought in 1930, Pennsylvania retains its high rank in agriculture among the states of the nation, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Only one state produced a more valuable potato crop and only two states produced more valuable apple crops than did Pennsylvania in 1930.

With only one exception, Pennsylvania likewise produced the most valuable crop of tame hay of any state in the country. The total value of this production was $74,269,000 which, excepting 1924, is the most valuable hay crop produced in Pennsylvania in the last decade.

Estimates on the production of the principal crops for 1930 show that Pennsylvania is the leading producer of cigar-filler tobacco, and the second leading producer of buckwheat.

The rank of Pennsylvania among all the States in 1930 production of various crops is as follows:

First in cigar-filler tobacco
Second in buckwheat
Fourth in potatoes (second in value)
Fourth in total apple crop (third in value)
Fifth in maple products and grapes
Sixth in tame hay (second in value)
Sixth in pears
Seventh in commercial apples and rye
Eighth in winter wheat and peaches
Ninth in all tobacco
Fourteenth in oats
Nineteenth in corn
Twenty-first in barley

In the farm value of the 22 principal field crops, Pennsylvania ranks tenth.

The following figures give the total production and total value of principal crops produced in Pennsylvania in 1930, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	29,084,000 bus.	$27,630,000
Winter Wheat	25,110,000 bus.	20,088,000
Oats	40,312,000 bus.	19,350,000
Rye	2,108,000 bus.	1,665,000
Buckwheat	2,488,000 bus.	2,214,000
White Potatoes	23,166,000 bus.	26,641,000
Tobacco	38,118,000 lbs.	4,955,000
Tame hay	3,770,000 tons	74,269,000
Apples, (total)	9,774,000 bus.	9,285,000
Apples, (com'l)	1,150,000 bbls.	2,990,000
Peaches	936,000 bus.	1,591,000
Pears	620,000 bus.	682,000
Grapes	18,630 tons	708,000

4-H Club Steers Sell for $11,742

The 69 4-H baby beef club steers exhibited at the Pennsylvania Farm Show this year by the clubs of Cumberland, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties, sold for a total of $11,742, an average of almost 17 cents per pound, according to a summary of sales on the final day.

The grand champion steer exhibited by John Baish of Cumberland County, sold for $485.90, an average of 43 cents a pound. The steer was purchased by Swift and Company, Harrisburg, for the Alva Hotel.

The reserve grand champion shown by J. Shelley Kaylor, of Elizabethtown, was purchased by Arbogast and Bastian, Allentown, at 34 cents a pound, or a total price of $351.90. This was the highest price ever paid for a reserve grand champion in the history of the Farm Show.

Swift and Company, Harrisburg, purchased 27 of the steers, paying $4,693.58 for the group. Arbogast and Bastian, at Allentown, purchased 6 steers at a total value of $1,125.15. The Pennsylvania Railroad bought 8 of the steers at a total of $1,625.65 for its dining car service. The Harrisburg Abattoir purchased 5 of the baby beeves at a total price of $782.26.

Other buyers of baby beeves included: J. Ulmer Packing Company, Pottsville; Hershey Department Store, Hershey; Ira M. Herr, Salunga; Union Meat Stores, Harrisburg; Paul Wartluft, Myerstown; C. L. Swope, Hanover; S. Spungin, Harrisburg; Thomas Mead, Wernersville; C. T. Nelson, Shiremanstown; W. M. Rohland, Annville; E. J. Boyer, Myerstown; John Royer, Lebanon.

The grand champion 4-H club lambs, a pen of Southdowns, exhibited by Fred Fox of Mill Hall, Clinton County, sold for 30 cents a pound, a total selling price of $97.80. The lambs were purchased by Arbogast and Bastian.

The reserve grand champion pen of Shropshires, shown by Fred Luse, Centre Hall, Centre County, was purchased at 13½ cents a pound, a total of $70.47—by Swift and Company, Harrisburg, for the account of W. W. Snavely. Swift and Company was the principal buyer of lambs, taking ten out of the 31 pens, at a total value of $399.94.

The total selling value of the 31 pens of lambs was $1,256.11, an average of almost 13.3 cents a pound.

Fruit Growers Not Losing Home Markets, State Officials Say

Statements made recently that Western apples are pushing Pennsylvania-grown apples off local markets are not substantiated by facts, officials of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets assert. "It is true," they say, "that competition from the West Coast may be making it difficult for Pennsylvania growers to market poorly graded apples, because Pennsylvania consumers have learned to demand quality fruit, but the grower of eastern apples who is particular in grading his product has been able to sell his fruit at a much higher farm price than his Western competitor.

"A study of the f. o. b. prices for the 1930 crop shows that the eastern apple grower is still able to hold his own and to earn a greater income than the grower on the Pacific Coast. Washington Fancy Grade Stayman apples have been selling at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1.25 per bushel box, f. o. b. Wenatchee, Washington, during the past year, and Pennsylvania grown U. S. No. 1 Stayman at Chambersburg, Biglerville and other shipping points have ranged from $1.35 to $1.65 per bushel basket. The U. S. No. 1 grade, while having the same color requirements as the Washington Fancy, is in reality a grade below the latter, yet Pennsylvania growers have averaged $1.50 per bushel basket at shipping points compared with an average price of $1.10 per bushel box at Pacific Coast shipping points.

"The Pennsylvania apple grower who has packed a well-graded product, has received an average price of 40 cents more per bushel for comparable grades during the 1930 apple season thus far than his western competitor. When the cost of packing in the bushel basket as compared with the box is considered, the net return to our growers has been even greater.

"A greater proportion of the 1930 Pennsylvania apples has been exported than usual, and a smaller percentage of the crop was sold in home markets than has been customary in other years. However, our growers benefited greatly through this practice because the foreign markets offered higher prices than our own domestic outlets.

"On account of the drought last summer, so much of the fruit was small in size that our own markets would not have absorbed it at prices that would have earned the grower a profit. But the export markets favor the smaller sizes and hence were willing to pay more for them than could be obtained at home. It was this export demand which made it seem as though Pennsylvania apples were being pushed out of our markets."

Penna. Plan For Bang Disease Control Used In Wisconsin

The State of Wisconsin is setting up a program for the control of Bang disease (bovine infectious abortion) in the herds of Wisconsin's state institutions, similar to the plan which the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry has in successful operation in 14 State institutions in Pennsylvania, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, director.

All the necessary information on the work here has been supplied to Glen M. Householder, farm supervisor for the State Board of Control of Wisconsin.

265,000 Chickens In Supervision Work

Over 265,000 birds, representing approximately 700 flocks in 40 counties. were handled during the past four months in the breed improvement work conducted by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Of this total number, over 215,000 were approved and almost 175,000 leg banded. The number of birds handled during the 1930 season represents an increase of 100,000 over the 1929 total.

In the record-of-performance (R. O. P.) work also conducted by the bureau of markets, 12 flocks completed records during the 1929-1930 season with several birds exceeding the high record of the previous season. For the 1930-1931 season, the number of R.O.P flocks has increased to 22, located in more than 20 different counties.

"High grade stock is available from R.O.P. flocks," states E. J. Lawless, Jr., poultry marketing specialist of the bureau. "The majority of breeders now offer hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock for sale.

"With the enormous increase and the splendid cooperation received this year through the period of depression, it is estimated that a much larger volume of day-old chicks as well as breeding stock of high quality will be available for sale this spring in most every community.

"People are urged to make purchases in their own home communities if possible. Even though the price of stock produced under official supervision may be somewhat higher, the buyer may be well assured of greater success.

"The chick buyer is also urged to get in touch with the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, when in doubt as to the standing of any particular flock or hatchery under supervision. In the near future, a list of cooperating flocks as well as R.O.P. records will be made available."

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Pennsylvania Holds Eleventh Place In Livestock Value

Pennsylvania retains the rank of eleventh among the States in total value of livestock on farms, despite a decrease of $44,647,000, or 24 per cent, in the aggregate valuation during the past year, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine was estimated at $142,351,000 on January 1 this year, compared to $186,998,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. At the beginning of 1929, the estimate was $181,149,000; 1928, $165,000,000; 1927, $138,000,000; 1926, $145,000,000; 1925, $131,000,000; 1924, $157,000,000; 1923, $162,000,000; 1922, $160,000,000; and 1921, $199,000,000.

Pennsylvania is one of the five leading livestock states east of the Mississippi River, being surpassed only by Illinois, Ohio, New York and Wisconsin. The aggregate value of livestock on farms in the Commonwealth on January 1, represented almost one-third of the total in all the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cows, Pennsylvania stands fifth among the States, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin.

The various classes of livestock were valued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service on January 1 this year as follows: Horses and colts, $36,210,000; mules and mule colts, $5,670,000; cows and heifers kept for milk, $73,280,000; other cattle and calves, $17,081,000; sheep and lambs, $2,829,000; swine including pigs, $7,281,000.

The major portion of the decrease in livestock value, came in the dairy cattle class, where a drop of $26,288,000 in estimated value was experienced in spite of an increase of 27,000 in number of head on farms.

The number of horses and mules was estimated at 385,000—a decrease of 12,000 during the year; all cattle and calves, 1,411,000—29,000 less than last year; sheep and lambs, 481,000—an increase of 14,000; swine and pigs, 578,000—a drop of 37,000.

The number of heifers, one to two years old, to be kept for milk, was estimated by the State-Federal Service at 157,000 head, 14,000 less than a year ago. This decrease forecasts the probability of a turning point in number of dairy cattle on Pennsylvania farms, representatives of the bureau explain. The number of animals in the dairy class has been increasing rapidly during recent years.

More Eggs But Less Butter in Storage

The number of eggs "in shell" in the 72 Pennsylvania cold storage warehouses on December 31 was the highest since 1925, while the amount of butter was the lowest since 1927, according to the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In addition, the high number of eggs "in shell" in cold storage, the amount "out of shell" in storage has been increasing each year since 1915, and on December 31, was the highest on record for that date.

The report indicates that less beef and pork is in storage than on the corresponding date of last year, but more poultry than at any time since 1926.

The figures for December 31, 1930 and for the corresponding date in 1929 are as follows:

	1930	1929
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	4,565,136	1,312,002
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,537,568	2,499,272
Butter (lbs.)	3,258,919	5,496,879
Poultry (lbs.)	6,234,540	5,688 369
Fish (lbs.)	3,424,110	5,394,352
Game (lbs.)	14,516	15,358
Beef (lbs.)	2,117,146	2,172,222
Veal (lbs.)	65,938	59,902
Mutton (lbs.)	185,822	131,736
Pork (lbs.)	2,711,772	3,325,320

Slight Extension in Corn Borer Area

The Federal Government has made a slight extension in the European corn borer quarantined area in Pennsylvania, according to representatives of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The area as previously regulated included more than two-thirds of the counties in the western and northern sections of the Commonwealth. To this the Federal Department has added all the remaining townships in Northampton County not regulated before; the townships of Hanover, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Saucon, Washington and Whitehall, the city of Allentown and the borough of Emaus in Lehigh County; and the borough of Riegelsville in Bucks County.

No important changes in details of the regulations as heretofore enforced, have been made, officials state.

Farmers Request 22,265 Bulletins

Farmers and others interested in agriculture in Pennsylvania requested 22,265 bulletins of the State Department of Agriculture during 1930, records indicate. This number is in addition to approximately 35,000 copies of publications which were distributed to persons on the regular mailing lists of the Department.

The monthly records kept by the Department's mailing room show that farmers request more information during the late fall and winter months, than during the spring and summer period when field work is in progress. Approximately 1,500 more bulletins are mailed each month from October to March than from March to October.

Among the most popular publications of the Department, judging from the 1930 requests are: No. 432, Insect Pests of the Household; No. 448, Pennsylvania Weeds; No. 453, Poultry Diseases; No. 454, Direct Marketing of Farm Products in Pennsylvania; No. 469, European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania; No. 471, Seed Potato Certification in Pennsylvania; No. 473, The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania; No. 485, Food Standards and Definitions; No. 489, The Mexican Bean Beetle.

62 Dealers Fined for Food Law Violations

Sixty-two prosecutions for the violation of Pennsylvania's pure food laws were ordered during the past month, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These arrests were made in counties throughout the Commonwealth.

Two dealers in Cambria and Snyder Counties were heavily fined for selling oleomargarine without a license. Six middlemen in Berks, Clinton and Lycoming Counties were prosecuted for selling dairy products deficient in butterfat.

Violating the cold storage and fresh egg acts resulted in 21 prosecutions. Seven merchants in Allegheny and Cambria Counties, were found selling unmarked cold storage eggs, while 14 dealers in Allegheny, Cambria, Clearfield, Delaware, Jefferson, Philadelphia and Schuylkill Counties, were fined for selling eggs as fresh which were not fresh.

The pure food law-enforcing agents are making every effort to stop illegal practices by promptly ordering prosecution whenever the facts reveal a violation of these laws enacted to protect the health of the people and to eliminate fraud and misrepresentation in the merchandising of food products, feeding stuffs, fertilizer, lime, etc., Dr. Kellogg explains.

Interesting Facts on State Farm Show

Total attendance at the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held recently in Harrisburg was estimated at 255,000; highest attendance at any previous show, 80,000.

Total area of Show 9.6 acres in new State Farm Show Building; greatest area of any Show in the past, 3 acres in three to five different buildings.

Number of exhibitors (not competing for prizes), 350; number a year ago, 220.

Prize money offered, $37,000; previous record, $10,000.

Number of entries in competitive departments, 7,500; highest past record, 5,000.

Birds in poultry exhibition, 2,480; a year ago, 1,400.

Animals in livestock departments, 1,073; in the 1930 Show, 200.

Number of meetings during Show Week, 34; highest in any past year, 31.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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The Farm Outlook

The following points are taken from the annual outlook report for 1931 prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington in cooperation with the various states:

"Farmers may reasonably expect somewhat lower production costs, a probable tendency toward improvement in market demand, and a greater degree of stability in general commodity prices during 1931. * * *

"The livestock industries have such advantage as goes with relatively cheap grain. Wages of farm labor are the lowest in a decade. Fertilizer prices have declined. The condition of farm equipment and of the whole producing plant is fairly good. In general, agriculture stands to gain by the gradual stabilizing of business and prices.

"During the early part of 1931, the supply of labor for farm work is expected to be abundant and farm wages probably will be lower than in any corresponding period in many years. * * *

"The present very low level of wheat prices has brought into operation forces tending to cause an improvement, but despite this, another year of low wheat prices is in prospect for 1931. * * *

"Conditions for winter wheat to date have been generally favorable except that deficiencies of subsoil moisture in large sections affected by the drought may make for reduced yields per acre sown. Unless adverse conditions develop between now and harvest time, another large crop of winter wheat will be produced in 1931. * * *

"In view of the decreasing market demand for oats, resulting from the continued reduction in numbers of workstock and a more general use of barley as feed, it cannot be expected that returns from oats for market in 1931, when compared with competing crops, will be more favorable than in 1930. * * *

"With prospects for only a slightly greater demand for corn and much larger supplies in prospect for next season it is probable that prices in the season beginning November 1, 1931 will average somewhat lower than in the present season. Because of this years short supply, some improvement in cash corn prices seems probable before the 1931 crop is available. * * *

"The hog industry during the marketing year which begins October 1, 1931, is expected to be in a more favorable position than in the current year, since indications point to slightly smaller supplies, lower feed costs and some improvement in both foreign and domestic demand during that period. * * *

"Cattle prices during the first half of 1931 are expected to average considerably below those of the first half of 1930, but prices of most classes and grades during the second half will probably average about the same as those of a year earlier. * * *

"Although an increase in demand is expected during the next year or two, sheep producers are faced with the problem of reducing breeding stock numbers and disposing of a larger proportion of their annual lamb production through slaughter channels, in order to improve materially the economic position of the industry. * * *

"The long time horse and mule outlook at the beginning of 1931, is but little different from that the beginning of 1930. * * *

"Demand for horses and mules will not make much improvement during 1931 and prices will continue at present reduced levels. It is probable that an improvement in the agricultural situation in 1932 will be reflected in improved demand and strengthening prices especially for mules.

"With more cows on farms and the number still increasing, and with milk per cow running above last year, an increased production of dairy products during 1931 must be expected. * * * A substantial reduction in the number of heifer calves on farms January 1, 1931, below the number a year earlier seems to indicate the beginning of a slowing up in the recent increase in dairy stock.

"So long as income from all other sources is greatly reduced, it is to be expected that farmers will continue to increase the number of cows milked until the spread between the value of the dairy products sold and the value of the feed is reduced materially below that usually prevailing. * * *

"In all periods of depression, additional effort is forthcoming to reduct costs of production through the introduction of efficiencies. This may well be expected to happen in the next ten years on our American dairy farms. This means greater care in the selection of milk cows, a greater amount of culling out of low producers, and much more skill in the feeding and general management of the dairy herd. * * *

"With more dairy cows on farms, with larger numbers of heifers coming into production, and with production of milk per cow maintained by low feed prices, the outlook is for increased production of dairy products and continued low prices through most of 1931. * * *

"Although the number of layers and the production of eggs in 1931 promises to be somewhat less than in 1930, the prices of eggs during the first half of the year will be lower than for the same period in 1930. * * * Improvement in the price trend for eggs may be expected, however, for the last half of the year. * * *

"With a short supply of poultry in storage at the beginning of 1931, and with the likelihood that market receipts of poultry for the coming spring and summer will be less than a year ago, poultry prices for the first half of 1931 should be somewhat above those for the first half of 1930. Lighter marketings in the fall of 1931 as a result of a smaller number of chickens which will be raised this year, supported by a rising level of egg prices, should give additional improvement in the 1931 poultry markets.

"A continuation of the replacement of timothy and other tame grass hays with alfalfa, clover and other legumes is suggested in the outlook for farm and market hay. * * *

"Prices of by-product feeds are expected to continue at about present levels during the remainder of this winter season as but little improvement in demand is anticipated. * * *

"Increased supplies of potatoes in prospect in the 1931 crop year will probably more than offset any improvement in demand if growers respond as they usually do to potato prices or if they plant the increased acreage now reported as intended. With average weather conditions during 1931, potato growers are likely to receive lower prices for the 1931 crop than were received for the 1930 crop.

"The general situation in commercial apple production is such that keen competition among growers may be expected to continue. * * * New plantings should be confined to soils and sites that are likely to produce a crop in years of generally light production as well as in years of generally heavy production. Caution should be taken also to see that new plantings consist of varieties and combinations of varieties that will insure proper pollination. * * *

"Grape growers face difficult marketing conditions for the next several years. Although production has definitely passed the peak, the bearing acreage is still so large that with normal weather conditions there is such a surplus of grapes in prospect as to cause difficulties in marketing and a continuation of low prices. * * *

"The outlook for Pennsylvania filler tobacco appears sufficiently favorable to justify an acreage about the same as that of 1930. * * *

"Alert farmers (in the North and East) on good land can by careful management retain their present relatively strong position."

Poultrymen Wants Egg Grading Law

There is a growing demand from the poultry industry for a retail egg grading law in Pennsylvania, says George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"This movement for egg standardization is not difficult to understand, in view of the great variation in grade names and terms used to designate the quality of eggs in the different cities in Pennsylvania. Market quotations on eggs at the larger cities of this state are seldom comparable and always bring confusion to both producers and consumers," Mr. Stuart explains.

"For example on the Philadelphia market the grade terms from best to poorest quality are: nearby while extras, nearby brown extras, graded nearby mixed colors, ungraded current receipts, refrigerator process and best marks, while on Pittsburgh market the terminology is as follows: fresh whites, fresh browns, nearby hennery white extras, nearby hennery brown extras, fresh extra firsts and current receipts. Just what these terms mean has never been clearly defined and each dealer, jobber and merchant has his own idea of what the different terms imply.

"In this age of standardization, it seems almost unbelievable, that such a condition could exist in marketing as important a commodity as eggs. Nevertheless, it does exist and every producer of high quality eggs in Pennsylvania knows that the poor standards or lack of standards operate so as to discourage the production of highest quality eggs and to discourage the rigid grading of this product.

"The consumer consequently seldom receives the high quality, uniform egg which he desires and the producer is not given the necessary price incentive to make high quality.

"New York State's egg grading law has been in practical operation for 19 months and has done more to standardize eggs, improve quality and increase consumption among consumers than all of the previous efforts toward egg standardization in that State."

State Needs More Egg Breaking Plants

The extensive baking industry in the Commonwealth is using frozen, broken eggs largely from the West, states John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture, in pointing out the possibility of increasing the market for Pennsylvania-laid eggs.

"Since there are only a limited number of establishments in the State where eggs can be broken and placed in cold storage for the bakers' trade, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will strive to have more of these establishments created," Mr. McSparran adds. "This will give producers in the Commonwealth a better opportunity to take their surplus eggs to a breaker and have them placed in proper form so that large users here will not turn to western eggs when there is a satisfactory local supply."

Approximately 14 times as many eggs "out of shell" are held in cold storage annually in Pennsylvania now compared to 15 years ago, which gives some indication of the increasing popularity of frozen, storage eggs.

Beekeepers Who House Bees Illegally, Warned

A letter is being mailed by the apiary division of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to 2,100 beekeepers in Pennsylvania who had bees in illegal hives last summer and who have not notified the bureau of their compliance with the State Law since that time. Many of these have perhaps done the work, but have not made the proper report. The bureau is anxious to receive notice in all cases where the illegal housing of bees has been corrected.

The letter states that a re-inspection of apiaries containing illegal hives, will be made beginning May 1. Last year 84 prosecutions were necessary to secure full compliance with the law and thereby protect the apiary industry.

"Ample time has been allowed for the transfer of these bees to the legal, movable frame hives, since the first inspections were made last summer," H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, states. "This is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of the beekeepers, found violating the law, have made the necessary changes.

Now is the proper time to purchase and assemble the equipment so that the bees can be transferred before May 1," Mr. Kirk adds. "Modern movable frame hives not only make possible thorough inspection and control of disease, but are the only way to house bees profitably."

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Pullet Lays 327 Eggs to Make Official Record

A White Leghorn pullet, owned by Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, laid 327 eggs during the past year, winning top place in the Record of Performance Work conducted by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the bureau has announced.

Eight hundred and ninety birds out of 4,600 entered in this work laid more than 200 eggs as pullets or 180 eggs as hens during the year. These were in 11 flocks located in 9 counties.

Owners of the 10 leading pullets with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, 327 eggs; second, Ben W. Jacobs, 324 eggs; third, Ben W. Jacobs, 323 eggs; fourth, Ben W. Jacobs, 322 eggs; fifth, Ben W. Jacobs, 321 eggs; sixth, Ben W. Jacobs, 318 eggs; seventh, Ben W. Jacobs, 317 eggs; eighth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 315 eggs; ninth, J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, 314 eggs; tenth, Guy A. Leader, York County, 313 eggs.

Owners of the 10 leading hens with the number of eggs laid by each entry are: First, Guy A. Leader, York County, 259 eggs; second, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 242 eggs; third, Guy A. Leader, York County, 238 eggs; fourth, Guy A. Leader, 232 eggs; fifth, Guy A. Leader, 226 eggs; sixth, Guy A. Leader, 225 eggs; seventh, Guy A. Leader, 224 eggs; eighth, Guy A. Leader, 221 eggs; ninth, Guy A. Leader, 219 eggs; tenth, H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, 217 eggs.

The highest bird in each flock entered is given as follows: W. P. Baldesberger, Allegheny County, Leghorn, 241 eggs; Homestead Poultry Farm, Wayne County, Leghorn, 300 eggs; School of Horticulture, Montgomery County, Leghorn, 249 eggs; M. A. McKnight, Cumberland County, Barred Plymouth Rock, 233 eggs; J. E. Melhorn, Lancaster County, Leghorn, 314 eggs; Guy A. Leader, York County, Leghorn pullet, 313 eggs; Lewis Brothers, Indiana County, Leghorn, 252 eggs; Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, Leghorn, 327 eggs; H. A. Spalding, Bradford County, Leghorn pullet, 315 eggs; P. E. Rentzel, York County, Leghorn, 282 eggs; C. E. Wolfe, Bradford County, Leghorn, 254 eggs.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., supervisor of the R.O.P. work, reports that Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, had the highest percentage of birds qualifying for R.O.P. certificates, while Guy A. Leader, York County, had the largest number of birds qualifying. Twenty-five birds in the work laid more than 300 eggs during the year.

Registering Farm Names

Requests for information on how to register a farm name in order to prevent any other farm owner in the Commonwealth from using the same name, are frequently received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The procedure is as follows: Write to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, for the application blank used in registering trademarks and trade names. In this application, the farmer certifies as to the farm owner, location of residence, the products sold from the farm, the trademark or farm name and how the farm name will be used.

Two copies of the letterhead or other medium carrying the farm name must be sent with the application. The fee for registration is $5.00.

317,000 Specimens Examined in Animal Disease Check-up

More than 317,000 specimens from all kinds of animals, both wild and domestic, were received and examined during 1930 in the Bureau of Animal Industry laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This painstaking work, conducted by trained veterinarians, is one of the first essentials in the State's effective effort toward the prevention and control of transmissible livestock and poultry diseases, states Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau.

Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to the bureau laboratory. Examinations are made and the results together with recommendations are returned to the veterinarians.

The number of specimens examined during the year exceeded the 1929 total by 117,583, or 59 per cent. A large proportion of this work results from the blood testing of cattle for Bang disease and of chickens for bacillary white diarrhea. The growth of this laboratory service is indicated by the records which show that 6,189 specimens were examined in 1923; 64,180 in 1926; 200,000 in 1929; and 317,000 in 1930.

Among the animals involved in the work are: cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, dogs, foxes, monkeys, cats, rats, rabbits, deer, elk, raccons, guinea-pigs, fish, chickens, ducks, wild ducks, turkeys, wild turkeys, geese, pheasants, pigeons, partridges, canaries, ruffed grouse, Mexican quails, pea fowls, swans, lions, oxen, beavers, and goats.

Tinted Oleo Ruled Unlawful in Penna.

The Pennsylvania Oleomargarine Law specifically prohibits the sale and even the storage or possession of any oleomargarine whatsoever, which is slightly tinted yellow, thus resembling a light colored butter, asserts James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist for the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a statement on a recent Federal decision.

"A recent ruling of the U. S. Internal Revenue Collector classified yellow tinted oleomargarine as being exempt from a government tax," Dr. Kellogg explains. "This makes it possible for the same to be sold in interstate commerce in those states which have no oleomargarine law. This ruling, however, cannot possibly change the provisions of the Pennsylvania Law as it would not even permit transportation of colored oleomargarine through the Commonwealth. Any person, therefore, found having in possession or attempting to sell yellow tinted oleomargarine, will be held responsible for the full penalty provided.

"Attempts have been made to dispose of this colored product in competition with butter in Pennsylvania, the supply being transported across the line from other states. The food agents of the Department have been instructed to make a thorough canvass of all districts in order to prevent the sale of this tinted oleomargarine, and to take action against any person found handling this unlawful product.

"A special check-up is being given to all oleomargarine sales in order to make sure that not only tinted shipments may be prevented from coming into the Commonwealth, but that every one making sales holds a proper license."

Dairymen Recover $607 Loss Resulting From Falsified Records

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, report that during the latter part of January, its agents checked up the method of testing milk and of making payments to milk producers, as employed by the Levengood Dairies, Inc., of Pottstown, Pa., and discovered that out of approximately 146 milk producers delivering milk to the plant during November and December, payments were made to about 100 patrons on the basis of tests lower than the average test obtained by the milk plant tester.

These variations in deficiencies were from a small fraction to as high as a half a per cent. difference in butterfat content and resulted in losses amounting to as high as $16.00 for one month's deliveries by a single producer. The total losses for the two months to the patrons involved amounted to over $600.00. Prompt action was taken by the Department and prosecution brought against the manager of the plant for failure to make correct payments.

Recently the parties responsible plead guilty to the charge, paid a fine of $100.00 and costs and agreed to reimburse each patron suffering a loss because of the payments made on incorrect figures, the rebates amounting to $607.50.

"The Department of Agriculture proposes to follow up all such complaints to the end that the farmer shall be paid for what he produces," states John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture.

Many Violate Federal Produce Licensing Law

A report from Washington states that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has received 610 complaints of violations of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which requires the licensing of produce commission merchants and others. Nearly 300 of these cases have been closed, amicable settlements having been effected in 102 cases. Of the remaining cases, formal complaints have been served on 155 alleged offenders and approximately 60 cases are awaiting formal hearing.

Up to January 21, about 11,820 licenses had been issued, under the law, to commission merchants, brokers, and dealers in different parts of the country, who handle fresh vegetables in interstate commerce. Many applications have been received from growers, who are not required to be licensed if they sell only the produce of their own raising.

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Standard Grades For Farm Products Important Step in Better Marketing

Increase in the use of standard grades for agricultural products has been a phenomenal step in the solution of marketing problems in Pennsylvania as well as throughout the country, states George A. Stuart, director, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Since the establishment of the first official grades by the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that the use of uniform standards in every state from coast to coast, makes possible better relationships between buyer and seller, eliminates much of the waste in marketing and facilitates the financing of agricultural products," Mr. Stuart explains.

"The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has already issued grades to cover more than 70 farm products including 50 different fruits and vegetables ranging from artichokes to watermelons. There are also grades for dressed poultry, eggs, butter, milk, cheese, tobacco, hay, grains and many other products. Similarly, the containers for these products—boxes, crates, baskets, bottles—have certain definite standards which contribute to the classification of the product itself.

"Standard grades similar to the Federal classifications, have been adopted in Pennsylvania to cover many of the principal farm commodities. The fruit growers have been especially progressive. Practically all the grapes, apples and peaches, packed for carlot shipment, now conform to the official U. S. grades. This practice has done much toward the establishment of the very commendable reputation which Pennsylvania now enjoys for shipping high quality fruit.

"The canning industry of Pennsylvania has also accepted the principles of grading to the extent that over 40,000,000 pounds of farm products were sold by Pennsylvania growers to canners on the basis of grades during 1930.

Poultry

"Prior to 1924 there was no poultry standardization work in the State. Beginning in March of that year a poultry standardization project was started, then known as 'accredited hatchery work.' Following the experimental work on 9,000 birds in 1924, the plan was carried on in a similar manner during 1925 with an increase to 20,000 birds.

"The next year brought the addition of a supervised grade as well as an increase to 50,000 birds. At this time it was found that many breeding flocks were ready to qualify for higher standards. The supervised grade was established to take the place of the certified grade and a certified grade with higher standards was established. The new certified grade called for the close selection of females and the use of males from 200-egg dams.

"With the new grade demanding the use of males from 200-egg dams, it was found essential to provide some means of producing these at home. The home record of performance work was introduced to provide a method of producing the required males. Thirteen flocks totaling 2,200 birds were entered in this project in 1926. In addition, 100,000 birds were selected for supervised grade, 90 per cent of which were tested for pullorum disease.

"The following years brought a great increase in the breed improvement and disease eradication work. By 1930 the selection work had increased to 266,400 birds and the R. O. P. to 8,950 birds in 22 flocks as compared to 11 flocks in 1929.

The breed improvement and R. O. P. work has spread into new territory each year until now there are flocks and hatcheries located in 40 counties. The R. O. P. flocks cover a wide area and are in a position to furnish males from high record birds to outside flocks. This breed improvement has increased sales, as well as maintained an abundance of satisfied buyers.

Egg Grades

"Although many serious attempts have been made to inaugurate an egg standardization program, very little progress has been made. At present attention has been turned to two definite methods of standardization. The first deals with a retail egg law. The program in mind is similar to the retail egg law now operating very successfully in New York State. It is a plan whereby the producer and buyer are required to grade eggs according to a definite standard. This would be of great benefit to the producer selling in the State since the retail egg grades would be the same from one end of the State to the other. In addition, there would occur a distinct price differential between the grades thus offering a decided incentive to grade toward the higher standards and give the careful producer a remuneration for his extra effort. The consumer could easily determine between fresh eggs and cooking eggs by the difference in marking and the price.

"The second method of standardization now popular in some sections, but as yet not adopted in Pennsylvania, is the egg auction. The buyer, previously forced to drive from farm to farm to obtain the supply of eggs necessary to meet the needs of his customers, could purchase at one location at auction enough for his entire demand. Eggs could be graded and sold according to definite standards.

"With the failure of all previous methods to adopt a definite egg standardization program, the new methods mentioned may be the solution. For the success of any newly adopted method the producer, dealer and consumer must give their wholehearted support. It has been definitely proven that standardization can be made successful to the degree that every one involved in the standardization commodity received their proportion of the benefits."

State Adopts New Corn Borer Rules

The bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has made a slight extension in the European corn borer quarantined area in Pennsylvania, effective March 1, R. H. Bell, director of the bureau, has announced.

The area as previously regulated included more than two-thirds of the counties in the western and northern sections of the Commonwealth. To this the State has added all the remaining townships in Northampton County not regulated before; the townships of Hanover, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Saucon, Washington and Whitehall, the city of Allentown and the borough of Emaus in Lehigh County; and the borough of Riegelsville in Bucks County.

The new regulations conform with the Federal quarantine announced several weeks ago.

The only important change from the previous rules, according to Mr. Bell, is that clean shelled corn is exempt from the quarantine.

Constable Prosecuted For Violating Dog Law

Percy Zinn, constable in Shiremanstown, Cumberland County, charged with obtaining money from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under false pretense, was prosecuted recently and required to pay a heavy fine and costs of prosecution, in addition to receiving a suspended jail sentence and being forced to resign his office, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Zinn obtained the money from the Commonwealth in the following way: A lady in Shiremanstown had an old dog which she desired to dispose of. She asked two boys in the town to take the dog away, shoot and bury it. The boys did so and received remuneration for their work. Zinn hearing of this, told one of the boys that if he, (the boy) would bring an inch of the tip of each ear of the dead dog to the constable, the latter in turn would send these tips to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and collect $2 under the Dog Law of 1921. The boy dug up the dog, clipped the ears and brought them to Zinn. Zinn filled in the regular form, swearing that he himself had lawfully killed the dog, that the dog was found running at large, that it was not killed at the request of the owner and that his claim, as made, was legitimate in all respects. He signed an affidavit which which was sworn to before a notary public.

Some time later, this violation of the Dog Law was brought to the attention of the bureau of animal industry, and John B. Nicholas, Jr., special investigator, was assigned to prosecute the case. The case was brought before Justice of the Peace J. L. Boyer of Carlisle. Zinn waived a hearing and entered a plea of guilty before the district attorney.

508,081 Dogs Reported Licensed During 1930

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, announced today that 508,081 dogs were licensed in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton, during 1930. This number is only 686 below the total for 1929—the highest on record. In 1922, when the State first took over the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law, only 347,847 tags were issued.

The necessity of prosecuting dog owners for violating provisions of the law has become less during recent years, judging from the annual records. The number reached the record total of 10,021 in 1923, dropping off since that year to 5,185 in 1930, the lowest since 1922.

The number of sheep injured or killed during this period, as well as the total amount of damages paid to owners of livestock and poultry are given by the bureau of animal industry, which enforces the law, as follows:

	Sheep Killed and Injured	Damages Paid—Poultry, Sheep and Other Livestock
1922	5,211	$47,668.82
1923	6,499	59,336.70
1924	6,560	63,297.44
1925	6,204	59,789.63
1926	6,836	65,244.07
1927	5,761	58,929.76
1928	4,855	55,405.75
1929	4,751	55,783.21
1930	5,029	56,881.73

Advantages Given For State Inspection

Buying of fruits under the State inspection offers advantages to both buyers and sellers, M. E. Knouse, vice president of the Pennsylvania Canners' Association, states in a report reaching the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"First, the advantages for the buyer: The buyer can figure cost very accurately because he knows exactly what each grade will yield whether he puts it in barrel, basket, box or can, and that every pound of apples that is put in is exactly what he has paid for.

"Secondly, the advantage for the seller: The seller knows that he will be paid for exactly the quality of apples he delivers to the plant, whether he sends his son, hired man, or the transportation company, to the plant. It is not a question for the grower of dickering on the value of the load. He knows that he has sold and that he is getting the same price for his fruit that his neighbor is getting, whether he is a large grower or a small grower, as one price list is used and given to every grower."

Mr. Knouse's company, as well as all other larger operators in the canning belt of Pennsylvania, purchased practically all of their fruit under this system last fall and found it satisfactory, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets which furnishes the inspectors to grade the fruit.

While this inspection service was originally confined to apples and to tomatoes, it now includes other cannery products such as cherries, grapes for grape juice, corn and beans. The service has met with very satisfactory results in all these products, marketing officials state.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Potato Wart Rules Cannot be Modified

Requests for a modification of the State Potato wart quarantine have been received recently by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In reply to these requests the Department has outlined, in detail, the seriousness of this disease and the importance of taking every available precaution to hasten the complete control of the infection by proper quarantine measures.

"Potato wart is perhaps the most destructive disease to which white potatoes are subject," R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, explains in a statement on the subject. "It is no wonder, therefore, that the potato growers of Pennsylvania and of the country as a whole are very much interested in what is being done in Pennsylvania to prevent the spread of this disease. It is extremely unfortunate that wart has gained a foothold in certain sections of the State but knowing that we have it, the plain duty of this Department is to see that the disease does not spread to additional territory. Fortunately the area affected by wart is comparatively small and no apparently new infections have been found during recent years.

"The present law under which these quarantines are established recognizes the fact that the potato industry of the State is entitled to this protection. Furthermore, it is not entirely a concern of Pennsylvania alone. So far we have satisfied other states and the Federal Department of Agriculture that Pennsylvania has the wart situation well in hand so that no outside restrictions have been placed against us. An embargo by other states against Pennsylvania potatoes because of wart in a few scattered areas within the State would certainly be an unreasonable burden to place on the potato growers throughout the Commonwealth. Yet this situation could easily and undoubtedly would arise if we were less vigilant in our efforts to prevent the spread of wart."

The potato wart, first discovered in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1918, is known to be present in limited areas of 11 different counties in two rather distinct sections, one centering about Hazleton in the East, and another centering about Ebensburg in the West. The infection is believed to have been brought from Europe where it has since become a most serious disease. These countries have not been as successful as Pennsylvania in the control of the wart, with the result that the disease has spread quite generally throughout northern Europe.

In Pennsylvania the infection has been successfully curbed by requiring the planting of Spalding Rose, a wart-immune variety of potatoes. At the present time the Department is making every effort to determine how long the wart organisms can live in infected soil where nothing but the immune variety is grown, and is conducting extensive experiments on other practical control measures.

Assurance is given by Department officials that modification in quarantine regulations as well as reductions in areas concerned, will be made just as rapidly as conditions justify such action. However, no steps will be taken which will in any way jeopardize the great potato industry of the Commonwealth.

L. H. Wible Retires From Department Post

Lewis H. Wible, director of the Bureu of Statistics in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, retired on February 28, after more than 21 years of continuous service in the employ of the Commonwealth.

A native of Fulton County, Mr. Wible taught school there for 14 years, and later served for several years as Justice of the Peace, and a member of the School Board, before accepting an appointment as appropriation clerk in the State Treasury. He was soon promoted to corporation clerk, serving until 1913, when he was selected to organize and direct the Bureau of Statistics, in the Department of Agriculture. In this capacity Mr. Wible developed one of the most complete and useful agricultural statistical services to be found in any State.

"The Department of Agriculture is fortunate in having had in its service for so long a period, a man of Mr. Wible's outstanding character, integrity and ability," Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said when many of the employes of the Department were assembled recently to present Mr. and Mrs. Wible with tokens of friendship and affection.

Maple Syrup Being Classified For First Time in Pennsylvania

Tentatively color standards and grades for selling Pennsylvania maple syrup are being used this season by a number of leading producers and dealers, according to George A. Stuart, director, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These standards have been prepared to conform to the official of Vermont grades which have been used successfully in that State for several years.

"Pennsylvania is one of the five leading States in the production of maple products and frequently produced more of these products per tree than any other state," Mr. Stuart states in pointing out the importance of Pennsylvania producers adopting and making general use of standard grades for products of this kind. "The maple syrup and sugar producers in Pennsylvania have, at their front door, the greatest consuming markets in the world, and yet there is great danger of these markets being lost to producers in other states who are in a position to supply the products in quantity and of a known standard.

"Hotels and restaurants, for example, are large users of maple syrup and are particularly anxious to know the color and grade of the syrup when making purchases. For that reason, they have confined their buying largely to States where standards have been officially adopted."

Grape Growers Profit From Certified Grades

The value of shipping point inspection work was effectively demonstrated recently when New York City fruit dealers paid for more than 25 carloads of grapes shipped to them last fall under contract, by Pennsylvania growers, states D. M. James, fruit marketing specialist, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The grapes, all classified as U. S. No. 1 by Federal-State inspectors, were purchased F. O. B. and shipped without ice during an extremely hot period, in accordance with instructions from the purchasers. Upon arrival in New York City, the market was somewhat glutted and the grapes were not unloaded and disposed of promptly. The shipments deteriorated rapidly and the purchasers attempted to hold the shippers responsible by claiming they had shipped an inferior grade.

The Federal-State inspectors testified that the grapes were U. S. No. 1 when loaded and shipped, and that the purchaser had no recourse on that score. As a result, the New York buyers complied fully with their original contracts and a satisfactory settlement involving approximately $4,000, was made. This claim was more than the equivalent of the total cost of the Federal-State inspection of grapes in the Pennsylvania grape belt during the entire 1930 season.

43,508 Dairy Cattle Imported into State

Pennsylvania does not breed and raise a sufficient number of dairy and breeding cattle to meet demands within the Commonwealth, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During 1930, 43,508 dairy cattle were imported, while only 6,861 were exported. This movement of dairy cattle, whether local, statewide or interstate, creates many problems in tuberculosis eradication work and has prompted the Bureau of Animal Industry to issue the following statement:

"Tuberculosis is usually spread by direct contact and by feeding young cattle infected milk. When the disease is introduced into non-infected districts the tendency is to spread in proportion to the cattle traffic. A common way by which herds become infected is by adding diseased animals. In the sections of Pennsylvania where the infer-change of cattle is limited the extent of the disease is slight in comparison to the section where many inter-changes are made in the herds and where practically no breeding and raising of cattle is followed, straight dairying being practiced.

"Results thus far obtained indicate that it is less difficult to establish and maintain tuberculosis-free herds under the Individual and Area Plans in sections of the Commonwealth where the owners raise a sufficient number of cattle to supply their demands than in other areas. Therefore, one of the very important phases in connection with establishing and maintaining tuberculosis-free herds of cattle is to protect the tested herds and areas from outside infection.

"Owners are urged to purchase cattle to establish tuberculosis-free herds or as additions to their herds, from accredited herds, modified accredited areas or from herds credited with at least one negative test under the Individual Accredited Herd Plan or Modified Accredited Area Plan.

"Purchasers of such cattle should insist that an officially approved tuberculin test chart be furnished for each animal, giving tag number, description of animal, the name, address and township of the former owner. Such chart will serve as a means of identification for each animal and be evidence that cattle were previously tuberculin tested under Federal and State supervision.

"Your veterinarian will be pleased to assist you to obtain test chart and approved certificate from Bureau District Agent in Charge or the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg."

37 Sausage Makers And Dealers Fined

Thirty-seven sausage manufacturers and dealers in seven counties, mainly in the Pittsburgh district, were prosecuted during February for adulterating sausage with sulphite or adding cereal, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced. This raid on illegal sausage accounted for more than one-third of all the food law violations prosecuted during the month.

Other important violations, according to the bureau's monthly report, include: Eight prosecutions for watering butter, eight for selling eggs as fresh which were not fresh, three for selling fresh ground meat containing sulphite, five for selling fig bars containing sulphur dioxide, and seven for selling oleomargarine without a license.

The prosecutions during the month were made in the following counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Butler, Cameron, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lancaster, McKean, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Union, Warren and Washington.

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Progress of Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in Pennsylvania

The latest information from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on the progress of the bovine tuberculosis work, indicates that 38 counties are modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are:

Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming.

Five additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Lycoming, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Townships tested	Townships signed up	Townships not signed up	Total
Adams	0	1	20	21
Armstrong	23	0	5	28
Berks	3	7	34	44
Bucks	4	1	25	30
Chester	12	0	45	47
Cumberland	5	2	13	20
Dauphin	5	0	18	23
Delaware	0	0	21	21
Franklin	14	0	1	15
Greene	2	3	13	18
Lackawanna	3	2	14	19
Lancaster	6	0	35	41
Lebanon	0	0	19	19
Lehigh	0	0	15	15
Montgomery	6	0	31	37
Montour	6	0	3	9
Northampton	0	1	16	17
Northumberland	14	0	10	24
Perry	8	0	13	21
Pike	3	0	8	11
Schuylkill	8	3	26	37
Snyder	14	1	0	15
York	9	4	22	35
Total	145	25	407	577

Rabid Dogs Menace Many Communities

An unusual large number of rabid dogs have made their appearance in several sections of the Commonwealth, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Forty positive cases of rabies in dogs were found by the bureau during January and February this year, 14 persons were reported bitten, and 444 animals were exposed. In taking the usual precautionary steps, the bureau quarantined 427 dogs and other animals on 190 premises. In addition, 75 exposed dogs were killed by owners as a safeguard to rabies.

The sections where rabies is most prevalent are those near large centers of population, as for example, in Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties in the southeast, Luzerne in the east central, and Allegheny and Fayette in the west.

The State has been handling, so far this year, the rabies situation under the special or individual quarantine where specific premises and dogs are placed under strict control. At present, the officials are watching the situation very closely and if conditions should warrant, a general quarantine may be necessary in certain localities.

The secret to the control of rabies is the control of dogs running at large, officials state. For that reason, the Department is urgently requesting dog owners to keep their animals under control at all times. Municipal authorities and civic organizations are asked to assist in protecting their citizens from rabies by insisting that dogs be kept under control, and by reporting promptly all dogs acting in a manner suspicious of rabies. Reports should be made to the local veterinarian, the nearest district office of the bureau of animal industry, or directly to the bureau's main office in Harrisburg.

Plan State-Wide Check on Unlicensed Dogs

Thousands of dog owners have delayed taking out 1931 licenses for their dogs, according to the records in the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

As a warning to these owners of unlicensed dogs, the bureau of animal industry has issued the following notice: "The law provides that all dogs six months old or over must be licensed on or before January 15 each year. Any person who violates this provision is subject to a fine. Therefore, it will be found decidedly more profitable to have a dog licensed and tagged than to appear before a magistrate and pay a fine of possibly several times the cost of the license.

"Licenses and tags for 1931 have been in the hands of all county treasurers since January 15. Owners, therefore, have no excuse on this score for keeping unlicensed dogs about the premises."

Agents of the Bureau who are now busy throughout the Commonwealth, have been instructed to make a careful check on unlicensed and uncontrolled dogs.

Supply of Corn Reported Low

Stocks of wheat, rye and barley on Pennsylvania farms March 1 were above average for that date, but corn and oats stocks were short and, of all grains except barley, the percentage shipped out of the counties where grown is the lowest on record, according to a report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The small percentage of crops shipped out this year is due not only to the low production of those crops affected by the drought but also to the enforced use for feed on the farm of such crops as were harvested before the drought became severe, the reporters state.

Despite a disastrous year in 1930, many farmers are looking forward to an early spring, and an optimistic feeling regarding the 1931 crop season is prevailing in many localities, it is said.

Wheat prospects are very much in doubt, the condition on March 1 being the lowest on record for that date, the report indicates. Many fields never came up in the fall; some are being plowed down now and others may be plowed down later. Prospects are particularly unpromising in those counties most seriously affected by the drought last year.

Heavy Breed Birds Make R. O. P. Records

The 1930 R. O. P. records indicate that four different breeds were entered in the home trapnesting work, states the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Of the total number of birds entered, 12 per cent were heavy breed birds. Among these the Barred Plymouth Rocks made some very excellent records, although not as high as was made by light breed birds recently reported.

The following are the owners of the ten high birds in the heavy breed class with the number of eggs laid by each entry; First, Lewis Brothers, Indiana County, 266 eggs; second, Lewis Brothers, 245 eggs; Third, Lewis Brothers, 240 eggs; fourth, Lewis Brothers, 235 eggs; fifth, Lewis Brothers, 234 eggs; sixth, M. A. McKnight, Cumberland County, 233 eggs; seventh, Lewis Brothers, 230 eggs; eighth, Guy A. Leader, York County, 229 eggs; ninth, M. A. McKnight, 223 eggs; tenth, Lewis Brothers, 222 eggs.

A Rhode Island Red owned by the School of Horticulture in Montgomery County, made a record of 222 eggs, to share the tenth place in the heavy breed class.

Secretary McSparran Urges Full Penalty For Chicken Thieves

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, has issued the following statement on chicken stealing, calling attention to the fact that such thievery is no longer a trivial offense, but one which should receive the full penalty provided by existing laws:

"The problem of chicken thieving over the State has been for some time an insistent one. It used to be that chicken stealing only meant the loss of a few chickens and was usually the result of the work of some petty thief in the neighborhood. Of late years it has become a commercial proposition and there have been people coming to the Department from different places in the State asking if some relief cannot be gotten in this particular.

"We have made some study of the subject and have obtained legal advice which leads us to the conclusion that we do not need any more law but that possibly it would be helpful if there were a different type of enforcement of the law. For instance, chicken stealing is larceny, and the law says that, 'If any person shall be guilty of larceny, he shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony, and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding three years.'

"Another legal reference is as follows: 'Larceny from houses or other buildings—If any person shall in the daytime break and enter any dwelling house, show, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or other building ,or wilfully and maliciously, either by day or by night, without breaking, enter the same with intent to commit any felony whatever therein, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding four years.'

Courts Amply Fortified

"It is evident from these two quotations from Pennsylvania Law that our courts are amply fortified in visiting upon those who steal poultry or commit any such other depredation that they can give sentences which will certainly have the effect of retarding such operations, and so I would urge those communities where such depredations have been committed to go to the Judges of their Courts and make request of them that when they are called upon to sentence in cases of this kind that they will not continue to give the trifling sentences that so many times are given in cases of this kind but will visit upon these criminals the full measure of penalties which the law prescribes.

"It is our belief that if our Judges recognized the seriousness of this situation and the fact that these operations often run into hundreds of dollars of value that they would no longer consider it one of the trivial offenses but would recognize the fact that it is often organized on large commercial proportions and should receive the very careful consideration of our Courts."

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Explains How Farmers May Secure Drought Relief Loans

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran has issued the following statement explaining how Pennsylvania farmers may secure loans from the Federal Government for drought relief:

"On March 24, Governor Pinchot signed the Chattel Mortgage Bill by means of which farmers of Pennsylvania are enabled to receive loans from the Federal Government as a drought relief proposition. While Pennsylvania has not been as hard hit as some of the states, yet there is a definite need for these loans in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and we are glad that our farmer folk are now in position to take advantage of the money which the Federal Government has provided for drought relief.

"The purpose of these loans is to provide farmers with seed and fertilizer so that they can plant the crops of the coming year in as good shape as they are accustomed to plant their crops, to the end that the effect of the drought may not be projected into the 1931 crops because of inferior seed or lack of fertilizer.

"The method by which a farmer makes application for this loan is as follows:

"As soon as the Department at Washington receives word and a bill has been sent to them that the law is passed, they will immediately set up in different sections of the State where loans are needed, committees before whom persons desiring loans can appeal and make their requests known and give to those committees their financial standing and their moral responsibility. The committee will then either accept or reject the request, and if accepted the word will be forwarded to Washington and the check will come back directly to the farmer.

"The Department of Agriculture at Washington informs me that it will only be a few days until that machinery is set up, so that by the end of this week or the beginning of next, it ought to be possible for a Pennsylvania farmer to get in touch with some of these established committees and have his case presented.

"I hope nobody will apply for this loan, and thus put a chattel mortgage upon their crop, who can in any way finance their operations through the ordinary channels, but I know from the correspondence I have had in this office that there is a considerable number of people who will not be able to finance their operations unless the Federal Government comes to their assistance. I am more than pleased that the Legislature has seen fit to set up the machinery known as the Clippinger-Haines Act which will meet this emergency, I hope, for all that are so unfortunate as to be compelled to make request for a loan."

Explains Why Maximum Indemnity is not Paid for Each T B Reactor

The amount of indemnity paid to owners when cattle react to the tuberculin test depends upon the appraised value and salvage, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explains in a statement answering the question why owners do not receive the maximum amount of indemnity for every reactor.

The law fixes the maximum indemnity that can be paid by the Commonwealth for registered cattle at $70, and for unregistered (grade) cattle $40; and by the Federal Government, $70 for registered and $35 for unregistered (grade) cattle.

Some have the idea that they will be paid the limit for every reactor regardless of the actual value. This is incorrect. Under the law, an owner cannot receive more than 90 percent of the appraised value of each reactor from all three sources—that is, the Federal Government, the State Government and the butcher. The Federal Government cannot pay more than one-third of the difference between the market value and salvage.

The procedure for owners to follow is this: After the reacting cattle have been appraised on the premises, the owner should immediately arrange to sell them to a responsible butcher or consign them to a commission firm at the Pittsburgh or Lancaster stock yards. It is desirable to sell the reactors on foot subject to post mortem inspection. The advantage of consigning reactors to a public stock yard to be sold subject to inspection, is that the commission firm represents the owner and grades the cattle so that the maximum salvage is received for each reactor.

After the owner has arranged satisfactory sale, the reactors are permitted from the farm to public stock yards or approved slaughtering establishment by an agent of the bureau of animal industry. Each reactor is required to be slaughtered under official supervision in accordance with the Federal and State meat inspection regulations.

Plan Organization to Promote Poultry Interest in the East

An organization of eastern poultrymen, to promote their extensive industry and to offset the growing competition from mid-western and far western points is now being planned, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The association is to be known as a Northeastern Poultry Council and will be made up of representatives from the State Councils of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and the New England States.

The principle objectives of the organization are outlined as follows: First, to coordinate and correlate the efforts of the various agencies, institutions and organizations within the respective states as to matters relating to the promotion and protection of the poultry industry of the northeastern area as a whole; second, to perfect an organization which can speak with authority and reliability in the interests of the poultry industry in all its phases as it may be developed in this section; third, to represent more effectively the northeastern section of the country in national poultry affairs; fourth, to develop ways and means of promoting within the area, a safe and logical growth of poultry keeping upon a high quality basis; fifth, to enhance for the future the safety of the poultry industry in this group of states.

Each state will have from one to four delegates as representatives upon the Council. Of the representatives, one will represent an educational institution, one the control officials; and two the practical poultrymen.

"It is felt that this is a definite move to organize the northeastern area with the idea of promoting a plan to safeguard the eastern markets," poultry leaders state. "With the fullest support of all organizations envolved as well as the people engaged in poultry work, a plan can be placed in operation that will without a doubt be very beneficial to all of the eastern producers."

Bulletin Gives Control for Boxwood Pest

A 16-page bulletin, describing and giving control measures for the Boxwood leaf miner, one of the most serious insect pests of boxwood, is now being distributed by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to all nurserymen and other interested parties in Pennsylvania. This small insect usually goes unnoticed until it has so damaged the leaves of the boxwood that the plant is no longer attractive.

Two methods of control are given: First, fumigation with the fumes of hydrocyanic acid, intended for plants which are permanently located; the other, the, so-called hot water treatment, intended for plants which are being moved either in the nursery or from the nursery to the place of permanent planting. The experiments upon which these controls are based are the result of four years of study at the bureau's field office at Willow Grove, Pa., conducted primarily to facilitate the nursery inspection service.

"For the success of the work much credit is due the nurserymen in the Philadelphia district who cooperated closely with the workers of the bureau," states T. L. Guyton, chief entomologist. "This meant, in many instances, the loss of plants of potential value."

The Boxwood leaf miner control work was carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The authors of the publication are Floyd F. Smith and Herbert J. Fisher.

Employes Present Gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Bressler

Employes of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture staged a "surprise gathering" at the office of Raymond G. Bressler, Deputy Secretary and Director of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, recently and presented him with a traveling bag and fittings as a token of their friendship and affection resulting from four years of pleasant associations in the Department. Mrs. Bressler was given a beautiful black hand bag and gloves.

Mr. Bressler will take up his new duties as President of the Rhode Island State College April 1. In a short talk, he expressed appreciation for the loyalty shown him by the employes throughout his period of services here and thanked them for their kindness.

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Farmers Urged to Buy Only Highest Grade Seed and Fertilizer

The imperative need for farmers—especially those borrowing Federal money under the Chattel Mortgage Law recently approved by Governor Pinchot—to buy only the best grade of seed and fertilizer this spring, is emphasized in a statement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Investing borrowed money in cheap, low-quality seed and fertilizer with the expectation of paying off the mortgage from crops produced, is the riskiest kind of business," Department officials point out.

Advice is given to buy from reliable local dealers or cooperative associations.

"These supplies" it is explained, "have been checked by field inspectors of the Department and are known to be up to the labeled standard. The pure seed and fertilizer laws in Pennsylvania are rigid in their provisions and are vigorously enforced to safeguard the buyer. By exercising due caution, farmers can reap the full benefit of this protection."

Milk Dealers Prosecuted for Cheating Farmers

The Otto Milk Company, Pittsburgh, was prosecuted in the Allegheny County Court recently for cheating milk producers by under-reading the Babcock milk test from which the value of the product is determined, according to a statement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"After a jury had been drawn and witnesses on both sides were ready to testify, the Company plead guilty to the charge and Judge James H. Grey, then ordered the defendant to pay a fine of $100 and costs and warned against such practice in the future," the statement reads:

"The Company had been fined previously after pleading guilty to three charges, namely: Not providing a licensed tester nor licensed weigher and sampler, not taking samples of each delivery and not holding composite samples in proper condition for testing.

"The recent actions against the Otto Company was taken by State officials after close observation and checks had been made on the methods used in the plant. The charge of under-reading the Babcock Test was brought after the State dairy experts had check-tested the milk as delivered by 25 different producers. It was found that all but four of the tests made by the Company's tester were lower in percentage of butter fat than those made by the State tester.

"This is the second prosecution secured by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in recent months in a drive on unscrupulous milk dealers. The Levengood Dairies, Inc., of Pottstown, was prosecuted a few weeks ago for 'short-changing' 100 dairymen to the extent of more than $600 which was reimbursed by order of the Court."

1932 State Farm Show Will Open January 18

The dates for the next Pennsylvania Farm Show were set at a meeting of the Farm Show Commission here recently, for January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1932.

The Commission spent considerable time discussing ways to beautify the grounds surrounding the Farm Show Building and outlining plans for better trolley service and parking accommodations, John A. McSparran, Chairman of the Commission, stated.

Disease Control Plan to be Translated into Arabic and Hebrew

A letter has been received by Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, from J. M. Smith, chief veterinarian officer stationed at Jerusalem, requesting permission to translate the Pennsylvania plan for the suppression of bovine infectious abortion into Arabic and Hebrew, the leaflet to be distributed to stock owners throughout Palastine.

Pennsylvania has been a pioneer in experimental and control work connected with Bang (bovine abortion) disease, and the Plan adopted here ten years ago, has been adapted for use in many other states and foreign countries, Dr. Munce explains.

New Structure Replaces Historic Curb Market

On February 4, the Williamsport Growers' Market House was opened for business and the historic old Williamsport Curb Market, with its unique movable sheds for the display and sale of farm products, passed out of existence.

"This new market house, which is located in the center of the business district of Williamsport, embodies all the latest ideas on market house construction, sanitation, lighting, heating and display, and is the finest farmers' market house in the Commonwealth," states H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The convenience and comfort of transacting business under roof and in shelter is afforded hereby to consumers and producers alike, and the cost of doing business to the grower is no greater than it was on the curb," Mr. Hanemann reports. "Because of nature of the old curb market, each grower was obliged to purchase a shed mounted on iron wheels, pay storage for the shed throughout the year, pay transportation charges for hauling the vans to and from market on each market day, in addition to paying rental to the city for space on the curb market. These factors made the cost of doing business on the Williamsport curb market much greater than the average for street markets, and enabled the Williamsport Growers' Market Company to offer the growers the same space indoors at a rental not in excess of the cost of doing business on the curb.

"By ordinance of the City Council adopted in the summer of 1929, it was decreed that the curb market existing twice weekly on Market Street, a main thoroughfare of Williamsport, should be abandoned or moved on January 1, 1930, because of undue congestion of traffic caused thereby. This action of the city authorities induced a group of business men of the city and a group of growers on the curb market, to form the Williamsport Growers' Market Company for the construction and operation of a market house. Most of the growers and dealers selling on the curb subscribed to the capital stock of this company and many citizens of Williamsport likewise agreed to purchase shares in the new venture. The company proceeded to purchase central business properties in the city but was unable to buy an old church site which was badly needed to round out the market property, except at a price which it considered exorbitant and which it refused to pay. Finally a compromise price was agreed upon and this property was acquired by purchase. However, by the time these negotations were completed, the stock market crash of 1929 had arrived and the company was unable to collect enough money on its stock subscriptions to undertake the construction of the market building.

"The City Council accordingly extended the date for the abandonment of the curb market until the new growers' market was ready. Finally, in the late summer of 1930, with the assistance of the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce, sufficient capital was obtained to assure construction and completion of the market. Foundations were immediately started and by the latter part of January 1931, the new market house was ready for occupancy. It started business the first week in February with 80 per cent of all available space in the market under lease to growers and dealers. The first month of operation was quite satisfactory to the tenants, nearly all of whom report a steady growth in their business week after week, so that the success of this new farmers' market seems assured."

as known.

of products liable to carry new pests into the State."

vania Department of Agriculture.

because considerable time is required in the manufacture of a potent product."

State Capitol, Harrisburg.

spraying can be secured from county farm agents or from the State and Federal Japanese beetle offices.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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PA1.24/4

Seed Laboratory Operated to Capacity as Spring Planting Season Approaches

One of the busiest places at the capitol these days is the State Seed Laboratory in the Department of Agriculture.

The rush season starts in January and continues until May. During this period practically every farmer and gardener takes inventory of the new year's seed requirements and begins to invest anywhere from a few dollars to several hundred dollars in seed for the coming season's crops.

Hundreds of samples of seed are received in the laboratory each week from farmers, from seedsmen and from the seed inspectors of the Department who visit stores here and there throughout the Commonwealth, take official samples of the various supplies offered for sale, and send them to the laboratory for analysis.

Seed grown in all parts of the world—bent grass from South Germany, red clover from France, blue grass from Canada—are examined and tested in this laboratory, according to Mary C. Mowry, head seed analyst who explains further that invariably the kind of weed seeds contained in the sample reveal the source of the seed, thus seed coming from the midwestern or far-western States will contain weeds peculiar to that section .the same being true of foreign seed. Consequently, the work of the seed analyst who must separate and identify all weed seed found in the official sample, results in a check on the source of the seed—a matter of extreme importance in the case of certain seed. A collection of more than 1,500 different kinds of weed seeds is maintained in the laboratory to assist in this identification work.

After a sample of seed has been properly recorded and prepared for analysis, it is placed under a magnifying glass and is divided by the careful hand and exacting eye of the analyst into four parts—weed seed, inert matter, other crop seed, and pure seed. While the analyst may handle five or more samples of some kinds of seed in one day, it may take from as much as two days on the more tedious samples, such as fine bent grass, it is explained.

Particular attention is given by the analyst to the weed seed separated from the sample. If the sample contains more than three per cent by weight of weed seed or if it contains seeds of dodder or Canadian thistle at the rate of more than one seed per five grams, then it violates the Pennsylvania Seed Law and prosecution results, providing the seed is an official sample taken from a supply being offered for sale in the State.

Most Seed of High Quality

"While most of the seed samples received here for testing are of the highest quality and conform with all provisions of the State law, yet extremely low quality samples are found now and then," Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist, explains. "Not long ago a sample of clover seed was received, which upon analysis, was found to be half weeds, most of them noxious."

Last August, 118 samples of oats were examined in the laboratory. The analysis showed only seven of these samples entirely free of weeds. One sample contained 25 different kinds of weeds, or a total of 1,449 in four ounces of the oats. A bushel of this seed, at that rate, would contain 185,472 weed seeds. Dr. Gress believes that seeding an entire field with such seed would not only result in crop failure but would re-seed a field which perhaps had been gradually freed of weeds through years of the most painstaking effort. The law prohibits the sale of such low-grade seed and no effort is spared by the State in seeing that the law is closely observed. It is said that during the course of a year's inspection of seed samples, almost 300 different kinds of weeds are found.

The seed law requires that the tag on a container of seed show the percentage of germination and the date when tested. This means that thousands of samples must be germinated in the special germinators in the laboratory to check on these labeled tags.

This is not as simple as one may first think, the seed analyst will tell you, since conditions in the laboratory must be made similar to conditions in the fields at the time when the seed is most commonly sown. This is secured by having two germinators —one, warm and the other, cool. Seeds, like corn and beans, are kept in the warm germinator during the day and are transferred to the cool germinator for the night. Other samples such as clover, peas and turnips are kept in the cool germinator all the time. Still other seed as Canadian blue grass and Bermuda grass require not only the change of temperature between day and night but also need to be exposed to the sunlight for four or five hours each day to secure optimum results.

2000 Samples Analyzed

Proper moisture conditions are important and are met in the laboratory by the use of different kinds of "substratum." Thus, clover, grass seed, beets and the like, germinate best when placed between sheets of blotting paper: tobacco, flax and red top give most satisfactory results on top of blotting paper; and corn and beans do best when placed between folds of absorbent paper towels.

Last year 2,000 seed samples were examined in the laboratory, more than two-thirds of these being official samples collected by field inspectors of the Department.

Every detail by the minute analyses of official seed samples are published in the annual seed report prepared by Dr. Gress and his assistants. This report for 1930 is bulletin 496 which recently was mailed to thousands of farmers in all parts of the Commonwealth to assist them in buying their Spring supply of seed.

Bees Important As Fruit Pollinizers

Apple blossom time is one of the honey bee's rush season, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in emphasizing the increasing importance of bees as pollinizers of fruit trees. Little does the busy bee realize, as it flies from blossom to blossom and from tree to tree, that it is performing a function far more valuable than the one to which its whole life is dedicated—that of gathering nectar and pollen to feed the colony.

The Department explains that many varieties of fruit trees are cross-pollinated, which means that they depend upon wind and insects to carry the pollen from one variety to another. In this work the bee has been found more dependable than the wind and the majority of other insects. Consequently, commercial fruit growers frequently place bee hives in or near orchards during the blooming season.

"This increasing economic function performed by the bees as they fly from place to place over a whole countryside, adds to the necessity of having healthy bees," the Department points out.

"There is perhaps no other farm enterprise," officials assert, "wherein a diseased unit is a more direct and constant source of infection for a whole community than in beekeeping. Line fences and property boundaries mean nothing to the busy bee. For that reason, the beekeeper has a responsibility in disease control even greater than the owner of livestock for example. An entire community of progressive beekeepers may be at the mercy of one beekeeper who does not take his beekeeping seriously. For this reason, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, by authority given in the Bee Law, makes every effort to discover and to insist upon the elimination of diseased colonies so that the industry throughout the Commonwealth will not be handicapped.

Movable Frame Hives

An essential step in the elimination of diseased bees is the housing of colonies in modern movable frame hives—the only type legal in Pennsylvania today. While the Bee Law was passed in 1921 and State fieldmen have been busy every summer since inspecting apiaries in all parts of the Commonwealth, hundreds of illegal hives are still being found and many prosecutions are required to secure complete observance of the law and adequate protection for all beekeepers in a community.

The Department has issued several notices already this year advising tardy beekeepers to purchase the necessary hives and material and to transfer their bees into legal hives so that proper re-inspection can be made.

"The re-inspection work will begin as soon as the apple blossom period is over and it may be necessary to make prosecutions if the work is not completed by that time," the Department warns and then adds:

"While it is always illegal to maintain bees in box or crossed comb hives, it has been the policy of the department to notify beekeepers of this condition and issue a two weeks' notice in which to do the work. However, the beekeeper can assist the Department materially by making it a point to house bees in movable frame hives without being previously warned so that the time spent in following up the illegal hive condition can be utilized in eradicating bee diseases."

A bulletin entitled "Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania" has been prepared to give beekeepers full information on the Bee Law and how to transfer bees into legal hives. The period from apple blossom time to the end of the clover bloom is regarded as the best time to transfer bees.

Farmers Urged To Grow Legume Feeds

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, calls the attention of farmers to the importance of growing alfalfa, cow peas and soy beans this year to grind and substitute for some of the high-priced protein feeds commonly purchased.

In this connection Secretary McSparran says, "There is one important matter in connection with the Spring planting in Pennsylvania agriculture. We have, for many years, been scouring the ends of the earth and paying very high prices for proteins to mix with our carbohydrates.

"Wheat is very low. It would therefore, be wise for Pennsylvania farmers to grow alfalfa and soy beans and materials of that kind which can either be fed as roughage or ground into feeds for the purpose of substitution for some of these high-priced mill feeds. For instance, a ton of soy beans will take the place of wheat bran and I know of nothing more lucrative than for a farmer to grow a feed in the form of hay that can be ground and substituted at the prices we have been paying for wheat bran.

"It is also possible for Pennsylvania farmers to grow some of the cow pea and soy bean grains. When that can be done, these grains can be substituted for cotton seed and linseed meal and thus, the farmer will be keeping some of the surplus staples out of the market by not raising them and in turn, will be producing the things that he needs to grow properly his cattle, his hogs, his chickens and to maintain his team."

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Million Bushel Wheat Crops Produced in Seven Counties

Million bushel wheat crops were produced in each of seven counties within the Commonwealth during 1930, according to the county estimates compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These counties in order of size of the crop are: Lancaster, York, Franklin, Berks, Chester, Cumberland and Adams.

The total crop for the State was 25,110,000 bushels, the highest since 1918. The production was 5,000,000 bushels greater, but the value $4,000,000 less than the preceding year. The acre yield was estimated at 22.5 bushels, which equaled or exceeded that in 29 other winter wheat producing states. This average yield is nine bushels more per acre than that secured in Kansas. In both Chester and Lancaster, the county average exceeded 30 bushels.

"The quality of the wheat crop, based upon 939 carloads received at the Philadelphia and Baltimore terminals, was better than that of the preceding year," according to George A. Stuart, director, Bureau of Markets. "The wheat was harvested under extremely favorable conditions which resulted in much of the crop being of high grade," he said.

Mr. Stuart emphasizes, however, that Angoumois grain moth, cockle, garlic and smut are still important factors in reducing the value of Pennsylvania-grown wheat. With one exception, the percentage of the shipments containing garlic was the highest on record and the percentage containing cockle and smut, the highest since 1925. The moth infestation and presence of smut were both less than usual. Out of the total terminal receipts, 24 per cent of the carloads graded No. 1; 57 per cent, No. 2; 10 per cent, No. 3; 5 per cent, No. 4; 2 per cent, No. 5; and 2 per cent, "sample." During the previous year, out of 747 carloads received, 46 per cent graded No. 2; 43 per cent, No. 3; 6 per cent, No. 4; 2 per cent, No. 5; and 3 per cent, "sample."

The 1930 shipments came principally from the following counties: Lancaster, York, Chester, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Lebanon, Berks, Delaware, Northumberland, Bucks, Montgomery, Dauphin and Lehigh.

Statewide Check on Milk Plant Tests

The discovery during recent months of irregularities in several plants buying milk from farmers on the butterfat basis, has prompted the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to inaugurate a thorough going check-up on the methods of testing and the performance of testers in milk plants throughout the Commonwealth.

There are over 1300 milk plants and milk receiving stations in Pennsylvania and a large proportion of these pay for milk and cream on the butterfat basis, Department records indicate.

"It is obvious," officials point out, "that a great unjustice can be worked on the dairy industry by incorrect tests. Thus, under-reading the test. a small fraction of one per cent means a loss of eight to ten cents per hundred pounds of milk to the producer."

"In several of the cases, recently prosecuted, where losses to producers were proven, rebates were made on the basis of the difference in tests. In other cases additional investigations are being made to arrive at a satisfactory method of adjustment so that the producers may be reimbursed for losses sustained through inaccuracies.

"Every effort is being made to cooperate with the producers' associations whereby any suspected irregularities may be brought to the attention of the Department. The Dairy Experts will then make prompt investigations and where unlawful activities are discovered prosecutions will be instituted accordingly.

"The Department demands that where an amount of money thus taken from farmers can be ascertained it must be paid back. This has been done in certain cases. When we have to prosecute more than once we may be compelled to lift the license."

Control of Dogs, Duty of Local Officials

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued a statement pointing out that the control of dogs is the duty of local police officials and not the specific work of the 28 State Dog Law Enforcement Agents who are kept busy making investigations in areas where damages to livestock and poultry are caused by dogs.

The statement from the bureau reads, "The impression seems to prevail that the State Dog Law Enforcement Agents should investigate and eliminate all complaints of dogs running at large. Many local authorities and police seem to have the habit of 'passing the buck' to the State on this question.

"The Law makes it the specific duty of local police officials to take action where dogs are running at large. The Law further provides compensation for this work. Every burgess, as well as the mayors of all third class cities in the State, have been requested by the bureau to instruct police to carry out their duties under the dog law.

"Persons having complaints about dogs running over their property, or committing other nuisances, should not hesitate to complain to their mayor or burgess or direct to their local police or constable. It is their duty to give protection against the uncontrolled dog."

Plan Statewide Check On Baking Industry

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has listed by counties, more than 4,700 Pennsylvania bakeries and submitted the lists to pure food agents in the field with instructions to keep a close tab on the sanitary conditions of these establishments and the practice of the bakers in the production and labeling of whole wheat and semi-whole wheat bread.

"Bread is the staff of life more now than ever," states Dr. James W. Kellog, director of the bureau, "and the State is particularily anxious that the millions of people who must depend upon bread for so much of their nourishment, be given always a healthful, sanitary product such as most Pennsylvania bakers are manufacturing and selling."

528 Local Nurserymen Licensed to Sell Stock

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is now distributing its latest publication entitled "Licensed Nurserymen in Pennsylvania."

The bulletin contains a list of the 528 licensed nurserymen in Pennsylvania, whose nurseries contain 7700 acres of growing stock. The name, address, kind of stock grown and acreage in nursery of each nurseryman is given.

In addition to the resident nurserymen, the name and address of each resident Pennsylvania dealer in nursery stock is given. Still another table contains the name and address of each non-resident nursery licensed to sell nursery stock in this Commonwealth. Twenty-nine states are represented.

"The licensed nurseries in Pennsylvania are inspected annually by the nursery inspection service of the Department," F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, explains in the introduction. "These inspections are made to discover injurious insects and diseases which may be present. Diseased or insect infested stock is cleaned up or eliminated from the nurseries under the supervision of the State inspector. Every effort is made to insure the cleanliness and freedom from diseases and insects of stock before licenses to sell are issued.

"The climate of Pennsylvania is such that both southern and northern grown plants do extremely well in the Commonwealth. This makes it possible for Pennsylvania nurserymen to acclimate a large number of species to supply the needs of local buyers. Securing this stock from Pennsylvania nurseries is a good guarantee of the adaptability of these varieties to Pennsylvania conditions."

This publication, known as General Bulletin 498, is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Weather Favorable for Farm Operations

The April 1 condition of wheat, rye and pasture in Pennsylvania is the lowest on record for that date, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, but as a whole the outlook for a season of fair crop production is very favorable.

Weather during March was almost normal, temperature averaging less than one-third degree below and the deficiency in precipitation only one-sixth of an inch. Rainfall during March was the greatest since June, 1930, and was sufficient to break the drought in practically all sections of the State. March weather was generally favorable for starting vegetation; also for spring work, which is well advanced. Present indications point to a short hay crop this year—much of the new seedings were burned out by the drought last season. Condition of orchards has been greatly improved by the recent rains.

9,000,000 Bushels Less Wheat

Winter wheat prospects were still very much in doubt on April 1. Snow protection, which was light during the winter, especially in the southern part of the State where most of the wheat is produced, was partly compensated for by much less than usual freezing and thawing. March weather was particularly favorable to wheat and many fields are coming out better than expected; but the stand is thin and spotted in many fields; in others the grain did not come up at all and abandonment will be unusually heavy, especially in those districts where the drought was most severe last year. In general, the early plantings are much better than the late. Present indications are for a crop this year of 16,100,000 bushels, about 9,000,000 bushels less than the 1930 harvest.

Stocks of wheat in inferior mills and elevators are the lowest in years. Farmers have been feeding heavily or holding anticipating an advance in price. In some sections surplus wheat is being offered for sale despite the price, and in others wheat shipped out is being shipped back to keep local mills going.

Pastures have not started in many localities. Prospects for this season are very discouraging, especially in last year's drought stricken areas. Many pastures were entirely burned out last summer and fall.

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Agricultural Department Seeks New Legislation

A number of bills have been introduced into the General Assembly at the instance of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture.

One of these is a bill authorizing a Pennsylvania Official Egg-laying Contest, specifying a location for the contest on ground not far from the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building in Harrisburg, and providing an appropriation of $85,000 for the coming biennium to construct the necessary buildings and carry on the contest.

An "egg grading" bill provides that all eggs, except those sold by a producer directly to the consumer, shall be graded, labeled and sold according to official standards to be established by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The so-called fresh egg law of the Department is amended to provide for the new grades.

An amendment to the cold storage law has been presented to exempt State-owned institutions from paying the $50 cold storage license fee. The Department retains the authority, however, to supervise the methods of cold storage of food, and the disposal of it as practiced in these exempted institutions.

An important amendment to the "egg opening law" is requested. It requires that incubator reject eggs —infertile eggs removed from incubator after 10 days—must be labeled as such and that when such eggs are used in the preparation of food products, as cakes, the product (when offered for sale) must be labeled with the words "Incubated Eggs Used."

Of Interest to Dairymen

Of particular interest to the dairyman is the amendment to the "milk testing law" which will give the Department supervision over the payment for milk on other bases than the Babcock butterfat tests. It is explained that in a number of plants, bonuses or additional payments are made according to the bacterial count of the milk. As the law now stands, the Department has no authority to check such payments to make sure they are correct.

An amendment to the fertilizer law has been submitted to require the guaranteeing of nitrogenous materials in fertilizer as "nitrogen" rather than as "ammonia" as required in the present act. This will eliminate confusion and bring the law in harmony with modern methods, according to officials.

A bill has been submitted by the Department to simplify the procedure in computing tuberculosis indemnity claims by taking the actual value of the salvage rather than an estimate of it. The bill also makes a distinction between pure-bred registered and grade non-registered swine, sheep and goats. The present law limits the amount of indemnity to $10 regardless of breeding. The new bill allows a maximum of $10 for non-registered and increased the maximum of registered to $25.

Another bill provides more adequate safeguards for tuberculin tested herds against infection from outside sources, and makes the requirements in Pennsylvania conform with the methods of conducting T B tests in other States.

Lastly, a new and complete piece of legislation has been drafted by the Attorney General to give the Department all the necessary authority to prevent and eradicate animal tuberculosis effectively and economically.

Plan Summer Drive on Devastating Insects

Preliminary plans for the summer campaign against the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, and other devastating insects found in the Commonwealth have been announced by R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The extension in the Japanese beetle quarantined area was the smallest during 1930 of any recent year. Sixteen townships in Lycoming and Clinton Counties were added to the lightly infested area, while eight townships in Cumberland, Perry and Union Counties, which were in the lightly infested area during the past year, were placed in the generally infested area.

In the "lightly infested area" restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand (except for construction purposes), soil, earth, compost, and manure but not on the movement of farm products. In the generally infested area restrictions will be continued practically the same as in the past.

According to present plans, the road patrols will begin work about June 15, and will be stationed at the edge of the generally infested area. In most cases, these stations will be at approximately the same points as a year ago.

Scouting for new beetle infestations will be done as in the past, largely by the Federal Government. It is expected also that the Federal office will continue the policy of liberating parasites at all outlying points where the beetle infestation is sufficient to support the parasites. While traps will be used more generally in scouting work to find new infestations, they are not recommended as an effective control measure except when used on a community-wide basis, Mr. Bell explains.

New regulations for the control of the European corn borer make only minor changes in the requirements as enforced during 1930. The important provision in the quarantine for the area as a whole is the restriction placed on the movement of corn, broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass which cannot be moved from points within the area to points outside. The movement of shelled corn, clean seed of broom corn, sorghums and sudan grass, however, is no longer restricted.

Corn Clean-Up Under Way

Enforced clean-up of all corn remnants will be carried out in Erie and a portion of Warren Counties. Starting the first week in May, inspectors of the Department will visit farms in this area and in case farmers have not voluntarily made the necessary clean-up, the Department will be compelled to do the work and charge the expense to the farm owner or operator. The requirements of the clean-up are: 1. All corn stalks, corn cobs, heavy weeds and all corn fodder remnants of any kind, regardless of the location, must be burned. 2. Corn stubble must be completely plowed under or broken off at the ground, gathered and burned before May 1.

Scouting work in the interior counties will be done by the State to determine the degree of infestation, as well as the effectiveness of the clean-up in the counties where this effort is required. Federal scouts will search new areas to determine any spread of the insect.

Road patrols along the corn borer quarantine line will be maintained by the Federal department during the late summer and fall to enforce the regulations which prohibit the transportation of corn from the infested area.

Other Pests to be Watched

Other insects, especially the Oriental fruit moth and the Mexican bean beetle, will be given attention during the year. Parasites of the Oriental fruit moth are being reared in the laboratory at Chambersburg and will be released during the season in orchards in that section. The results will be studied carefully to determine the effectiveness of parasites as a means of controlling this serious fruit pest. Field tests on insecticides and fungicides as a prerequisite to registration and as a check on claims made by the manufacturers will be conducted by the bureau on a larger scale than last year. A survey has been made during recent months of the insecticides and fungicides being offered for sale throughout the State.

Allentown Milk Plant Found Cheating Farmers

The Queen City Dairy of Allentown has been prosecuted and fined $100 and costs for under-reading the Babcock milk test and thereby cheating farmers who deliver milk to the plant, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This action resulted after the dairy experts of the Department had completed a thorough-going check of the methods of testing milk, conducted by this dairy.

As a result of this careful work by the dairy experts and prompt action, farmers received approximately $1,000 more for their March deliveries of milk than would have otherwise been the case. The dishonest practices were unearthed before the March milk checks had been mailed. Otherwise, the Department would have insisted that rebates be made to make up the difference between the actual value of the product and the dishonest payments made.

In addition to prosecution, the Department revoked the milk tester's licenses of both the manager and the testing of the plant.

The Allentown case is the third of its kind unearthed during recent months in a campaign inaugurated by the Department to check-up on the methods of testing and the performance of testers in milk plants throughout the Commonwealth.

$2,500,000, Value of Graded Products Sold

Pennsylvania growers sold $2,500,000 worth of graded and officially inspected products during the past season, according to estimates made by D. M. James, supervising inspector, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of approximately $1,000,000 over the estimated value of graded products sold during the previous season.

A total of 2,975 carloads of graded and Federal-State inspected fruits were shipped and 44,000,000 pounds of raw cannery products were sold on a graded basis during the 1930-31 period, compared to 2,276 carloads of fruit and 13,000,000 pounds of cannery products during the 1929-30 season.

The grading of carlot shipments of fruit covered 78 per cent of the total carloadings in Pennsylvania producing sections during the past year, statistics indicate. Products sold under State supervision to canners included apples, cherries, grapes, beans and tomatoes.

"The wide adoption of official grading methods proved a great aid to Pennsylvania fruit growers in marketing their 1930 crops," Mr. James states.

"Apple growers who had graded to meet the U. S. standards during the fall packing season found they were able to take advantage of the outlet offered by the export market, which requires graded fruit. The export demand was brisk during the fall and winter months and a large proportion of the Pennsylvania apple shipments was exported, generally at prices in excess of those paid in domestic markets."

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Millions of Parasites to be Released in War on Oriental Fruit Moths

In the peach-orchard district of south-central Pennsylvania, made famous by the battle of Gettysburg and other Civil War maneuvers, another "war" will be fought this summer. Millions of minute, dark, gnat-like insects—called trichogramma—will be on the one side and a widely-scattered but well entrenched army of Oriental fruit moths on the other. The plan of battle is this: The female adult trichogramma will go from leaf to leaf on the peach trees, hunt the eggs of the Oriental fruit moth and insert an egg into the moth egg. Shortly, the parasite's egg will develop and the moth's egg will thereby be destroyed. Entomologist J. O. Pepper of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is the "military strategist" in this campaign.

The trichogramma troops are still in winter headquarters—an electric refrigerator in the field offices of the bureau in Chambersburg. The entomologists have not revealed the exact number, but it is believed the total will exceed 500,000. Since this insect, under favorable conditions will produce a new generation every two weeks, it can be readily understood how the total population can reach far into the millions by midsummer.

Destructive Peach Pest

The Oriental fruit moths are also still in winter quarters—on the under side of peach tree bark in the form of silky cocoons. Any person who has come upon a worm or part of a worm on the inside of an apparently high-grade peach, during late summer, has had his informal introduction to this insect—the most destructive ever encountered by commercial peach growers in Pennsylvania. The pest was first discovered in Pennsylvania by a field man of the bureau at Delta, York County in 1923. Within two years, it had spread throughout the important peach growing areas of the Commonwealth and since that time has caused by injury to trees and fruit, losses of thousands of dollars to growers of peaches, quinces, pears and apples.

Sprays were found only partially effective. Other control measures proved unsatisfactory. Only one hope remained—the possibility of artificially rearing parasites in sufficient numbers to curb the menace of the moth.

Work with parasites was started by the State three years ago. One difficulty after another was encountered and finally the 1930 drought which was extremely destructive to the little parasites but apparently quite favorable for the Oriental fruit moth, dealt a severe blow to the work. A call went out for "volunteers" and through the generosity of C. H. Alden of Georgia—15,000 trichogramma were rushed to Pennsylvania last fall. To artificially rear these and increase the number to hundreds of thousands before Spring was a big task.

Grain Moth Provides Host

At this stage another insect appears in the picture—the Angoumois grain moth. This pest of stored grain is very common in the peach growing district, and fortunately can be reared artificially during the winter months with greater ease than most other common insects. The little trichogramma, being a parasite, requires a host for its winter rearing. (In its natural life cycle during the summer, it uses the eggs of the Oriental fruit moth and other insects.) It was found by entomologists that the eggs of the Angoumois grain moth suited the trichogramma very well. Thus, an ideal winter arrangement was developed. The grain moth would be reared by the thousands. Their eggs would be exposed to the adult trichogramma to be parasitized and then these grain moth eggs with the fertile eggs of the trichogramma inside would be placed in storage at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees F. for the remainder of the winter. So far, this theory has worked out in practice and gratifying results have been secured. Starting before the middle of May and on through the summer these parasitized eggs are to be distributed in "control orchards."

The State and the cooperating orchardists are getting ready for the campaign. The trichogramma with a new generation every two weeks and the Oriental fruit moth with four to five generations during the period from May to October obviously will keep fresh troops in the field through the summer. The results will be watched with great interest by fruit growers not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the country. Somewhat similar projects are under way in Illinois, Connecticut and Georgia. In California, this same parasite is being used to curb codling moth and in Louisiana for sugar cane borer.

Hagar Assumes Duties As Deputy Secretary

W. S. Hagar, a native of Bradford County and for the past thirteen years county agricultural agent of Mercer County, assumed his duties as deputy secretary of agriculture in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, May 1.

In announcing his appointment, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said, "Mr. Hagar made a splendid record as county agent and has the confidence of the people of Mercer County, a very great number of whom have requested his appointment. I believe he is exceptionally well qualified."

Mr. Hagar went to Mercer County immediately after graduating from the Pennsylvania State College in 1918. He was largely instrumental in the institution of the tuberculin test among the dairy herds in the county. The testing of the cattle on an area basis was undertaken in 1922. He fostered boys' and girls' club work as well as other dairy and potato projects. A campaign for improvement in the breeding of dairy cattle undertaken in the county has attracted wide attention.

He stressed coopertive marketing and assisted in the establishment of curb markets for the selling of local products in several cities within the county. Several other successful cooperative projects were inaugurated at his suggestion.

R. G. Bressler, the former deputy, resigned April 1, to become president of Rhode Island State College.

Flagrant Violation of Pure Food Law Found

There appears to be no limit to which certain unscrupulous merchants will go in attempting to deceive the public and to sell inferior products, some of which are not only unwholesome but actually deleterious to health, asserts Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure food director and chief chemist, of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Only recently proof of this ascertion was brought to light in Philadelphia in the discovery of what Kellogg termed "the most flagrant pure food fraud unearthed in recent months." A meat vendor, William Gould of Ridge Avenue, was caught by the vigilant eyes of pure food agents, selling ground lungs and other organs for Hamburg steak.

Gould was prosecuted and paid a fine of $200 and costs, but as Dr. Kellogg said in reporting the prosecution "any person who will deliberately attempt to dispose of material of this character as bonafide meat, deserves a greater penalty than a maximum fine."

Unique Combination

Another meat merchant, more ingenius than Gould, was found recently operating a unique combination. He placed a red electric bulb above his meat counter in such a way that, with the aid of some sulphur dioxide, old unwholesome meat could be given a fresh appearance and thereby be sold at a profitable price. Such "Aladdin lamps" are not legal under Pennsylvania's pure food laws, the butcher discovered when State agents visited his shop. Prosecution followed.

"This is a time when thousands of families must, of necessity, look for bargains in purchasing meat," Dr. Kellogg explains. "Our field agents have, therefore, been instructed to make most careful investigations of all suspicious meat bargains in order that the public may have the full protection of the law."

The April report of the pure food work shows seven meat law violations in addition to the two already enumerated. Three of these involved the sale of Hamburg steak adulterated with sulphur dioxide, and four, the sale of sausage adulterated with cereal flour and preserved with sulphur dioxide.

is known.

of products liable to carry new pests into the State."

vania Department of Agriculture.

in the manufacture of a potent product."

State Capitol, Harrisburg.

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Missing

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1931

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Sec'y McSparran Urges Farmers to Store Eggs

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, has issued the following statement, urging farmers not to take less than two cents a piece for eggs if storage facilities are available: "I recognize that I am a few weeks late as this statement really should have gone out to our farmers sometime in April, but the rush of other work caused it to be deferred.

"We have a large number of poultrymen in Pennsylvania who are producing a very high quality of eggs. There is an opportunity for farmers and poultrymen to equalize their production through the year and build up for themselves a selected trade, which very few, comparatively, of our people have made use of.

"Eggs that are laid today and put in storage tomorrow will come out of storage in very fine shape. These eggs will be much more acceptable to householders than the average storage egg which must pass through the channels of shipping and marketing. The cost of egg storage is comparatively small. You can buy boxes that have been used, for 15 cents a piece and storage houses will charge around two cents a dozen to store eggs through a season of ten months or as much thereof as the person desires to use. That means an expense of only around two and one-half or three cents a dozen for a farmer to hold his own eggs.

"Personally I know this to be true: these eggs come out of storage in excellent shape, because last year we stored 300 dozen of our own eggs on our farm and sold them this spring to grocers and bakers who reported back to me that they found them in splendid shape.

Put Surplus in Storage

"I would like, therefore, to make this suggestion to farmers and poultrymen: rather than take less than two cents a piece for their eggs, that they carefully select their eggs and put first class eggs in storage for themselves, if they can do so and have a storage house within reasonable reach. If they sell their product directly to the consumer, there is no reason why they should not be able to put these eggs into cartons of a dozen eggs a piece, next winter, which would cost very little, and have their patrons try them for cooking. In that way they can dispose of their perfectly fresh eggs to their patrons, put their surplus in storage and then withdraw the storage eggs and sell them to their patrons as cooking eggs, when fresh eggs are not available. In that way I am confident that many of our market people could hold a considerable amount of their trade through the year when they would not have enough fresh eggs to hold that trade in the times of scarcity, and I feel sure that their patrons would have a very much better grade of egg the year through than when fresh eggs are bought from the farmer part of the year and storage eggs from the general market during the period of scarcity.

"Let me remind you, though, that these eggs when taken out of storage must not be sold as fresh eggs, and anyone who attempts to do so would be liable to arrest and prosecution if caught, and it is not hard to catch a person if a householder desires to have the eggs tested.

"I am anxious to see Pennsylvania products hold their home markets insofar as possible and I feel sure that millions of eggs could be handled in this way direct to the consumer to the advantage of both producer and consumer."

Dairymen Profit from State Detective Work

Almost $5,000 has been rebated to dairymen in eastern and western Pennsylvania during the last four weeks by unscrupulous milk plant operators who were caught cheating producers by under-reading the butterfat tests. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture recently prosecuted four milk managers for "short-changing" farmers and in all cases, the responsible parties were instructed to rebate every penny illegally taken. The Otto Milk Company, Pittsburgh, one of the largest offenders, recently rebated $2,448.

The latest offender, according to a report from the State bureau of foods and chemistry, is the Homestead Milk Company of Homestead, Pennsylvania. This concern was found guilty of falsifying milk test records, fined $100 plus costs, and ordered to rebate $760 to dairymen, the report states.

Certified Seed Potato Demand Exceeds Supply

The supply of Pennsylvania-grown certified seed potatoes, was not sufficient to meet the unusually big demand this Spring, states K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Orders were more numerous but generally for smaller amounts than in previous years, it is said. Many home gardeners will grow their own potatoes, judging from the type of orders received.

The seed potatoe certification work was started in 1921 to develop the seed potatoe resources of the Commonwealth and to enable Pennsylvania growers to obtain home-grown seed of high-yielding strains, free from transmissible diseases. In spite of most adverse conditions and most rigid and exacting inspection, 37 growers in 13 counties produced 46,000 bushels of certified seed last year.

During the past three years, an average of 86 growers have applied for the certification service annually, but only an average of 40 have been able to qualify their fields. These men are leading potato growers in their communities and are making certified seed growing a special business rather than a sideline of their regular farming operations.

Many Lawns Suffer from Beetle Damage

Many lawns in the area of heavy Japanese beetle infestation are showing bare places due to the feeding of the beetle grubs, according to T. L. Guyton, entomologist, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These spots usually show up as yellow places and later the grass dies out, he explains.

A treatment for such lawns, recommended by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, is the application of powdered arsenate of lead at the rate of five pounds to each one thousand square feet of turf. Mixing the arsenate of lead with equal parts or more of tankage or bone meal is desirable. The application should be made at once.

If uncertain as to the number of beetle grubs which may be in the lawn, it is suggested that the sod from one square foot of surface be turned back and a count made of the grubs under this area. The grubs will be found in the first two or three inches from the surface. Entomologists state that a heavy flight of beetles about a premise last year, may mean a heavily infested lawn this year, and if a heavy flight of beetles occurs this summer, it will be decidedly worth while to make the arsenate of lead application to the lawn late this summer or early fall.

Attempts T B Racket but Refunds Money

A farmer in Adams County is wiser but no richer for a T B test racket which he attempted to work on the State and Federal Government recently, says the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

He applied for the tuberculin test under the individual accredited herd plan, stating that he had 14 grade cattle—6 dairy cattle and 8 steers. When the veterinarians came to the farm several months later, they found 18 grade cows which they tuberculin tested; seven reacted. The farmer received $612 in indemnity and salvage, an average of $87.40 per cow.

An investigation later by the bureau of animal industry, revealed that the farmer had disposed of the steers and purchased 12 cows a few days before the test, six of which were trucked to the farm after dark. A check-up by the bureau showed that three of the reactors were from the original herd of six, the other four coming from the lot added to the herd just prior to the test.

As a result of this investigation, the farmer was ordered by the State and Federal Governments, to refund all indemnity payments, which he did.

The Department of Justice is considering whether criminal action should follow up our discoveries.

Pennsylvania Farmers Do $54,000,000 Business in Cooperative Groups

Pennsylvania farmers bought or sold farm products and supplies worth $54,000,000 through cooperative associations during 1930, according to H. A. Hanemann, market analyst, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This business represents a reduction of only one per cent when compared with 1929. Since commodity prices were much lower in 1930, the high value of the transactions indicates an increase in volume of products handled, Mr. Hanemann points out.

Nine large organizations transacted 88 per cent of the total business. These were the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh; the Producers' Cooperative Commission Association, Pittsburgh; the Keystone Cooperative Grape Association, North East, Pennsylvania; the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, New York; the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, New York; the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Massachusetts; the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia; the Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; and the Keystone Grange Exchange, Harrisburg. Although the value of the commodities handled by these large-scale organizations in 1930 was 1.6 per cent less than in 1929, the actual volume or tonnage handled was 6.2 per cent greater than in 1929.

Volume Increased

The aggregate value of all Pennsylvania farm products distributed through cooperative associations in 1930 was $44,483,818 as compared with $45,725,533 in 1929, a decline of 2.7 per cent, but the tonnage handled was 5.6 per cent greater. The sale of milk and milk products in 1930 amounted to $40,941,225 against $42,137,670 in 1929, a shrink of 2.84 per cent; fruits and vegetables, $3,279,515 as compared with $3,277,551 in 1929, but the tonnage was nearly 10 per cent greater in 1929; livestock, $203,059, against $260,029 in 1929, but the number of head distributed was only 11 per cent less; wool, 20 per cent greater in value and 30 per cent greater in volume than in the preceding year.

The value of farm supplies purchased through cooperative buying associations increased 7.9 per cent, and the tonnage 17.1 per cent. Local purchasing organizations, as well as the large scale regional organizations handled a larger volume of supplies. The total value of all supplies distributed by cooperatives during 1930 was $9,497,427 against $8,802,142 in 1929.

At the close of 1930, the total Pennsylvania membership of agricultural cooperatives consisted of 49,163 farmers. This represents a gain of 1.5 per cent. Interstate cooperatives gained, while local associations lost members.

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Farm Real Estate at Pre-War Value

The value of farm real estate in Pennsylvania has gradually declined during the past decade, and is now at the pre-war level, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average value of farm property throughout the Commonwealth was 40 per cent above the 1912-1914 level in 1920, declined to only 14 per cent above that level in 1925, and continued downward reaching a point just one per cent above, this spring.

When compared to value in the mid-west, the readjustment in Pennsylvania has been less drastic and less severe. For example, in Iowa, real estate values in 1920 were 113 per cent above pre-war, but dropped to only 36 per cent above in 1925, and continued downward to a level two per cent under the 1912-1914 average in 1931. This represents a total slump of 115 points compared to only 39 points for Pennsylvania farm real estate. Taking the United States as a whole, the drop has been 64 points.

Reports from realtors in agricultural districts and from farmers themselves are not encouraging, the bureau states. Only in the vicinity of Philadelphia do values seem to hold firm, and this on account of relative good markets and the demand for property suitable for subdivision or for country homes. However, in many sections of the State the depreciation of farm property this last year was not nearly so heavy as for city property. Inability to make profit at the low prices for farm products, demand for which has been curtailed by the reduced purchasing power of the consumer, encouraged the placing of farm real estate on the market. Oppressive taxes is the chief source of complaint, and to meet this item, too frequently the buildings have been neglected and the soil robbed. Many, however, expect to find relief from the burdensome road taxes in the program to increase the mileage of state-maintained highways.

A ray of hope is seen in a few other sections of the State, where development or expansion in some industry other than agriculture is anticipated. A few inquiries for farms in the southeastern counties, suitable for dairying or for elaborate country homes, are reported.

The opinion prevails, that acquisition of real estate, both urban and rural, should somehow be facilitated by easier credit, and that owenrship should be made less burdensome through intelligent taxation.

60,242 Cedar Trees Removed in Drive to Protect Orchards

As a protection to orchards, containing more than 17,000 apple trees, in Adams and Franklin Counties, 60,242 red cedar trees have been condemned and removed, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The complete destruction of all red cedar trees in areas surrounding apple orchards is the only sure control for cedar apple rust, a disease which has been known to ruin the high-grading qualities of thousands of bushels of apples in the commercial fruit belt. This disease requires the red cedar for part of its life cycle so that by eliminating the "alternate host" a complete control is immediately effected.

For this reason, the State is cooperating with commercial orchardists in a drive to clear all near-orchard areas of red cedars. Compensation is provided. During the past year, 60 cedar tree owners have been paid a total of $1,427 for trees removed. These figures do not include four Franklin County farmers who are entitled to compensation but who failed to sign their claim. They failed to remove 1,444 trees on their premises so that it became necessary for the State to do the work. The farmers have been prosecuted and the cases are now pending in the Franklin County courts.

$700,000 Invested in Apiary Industry

Approximately $700,000 is invested in the apiary industry in this Commonwealth, says the State Department of Agriculture in its latest bulletin entitled, "Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania."

There are 30,000 beekeepers in the State who own 150,000 colonies of bees and last year produced 1,750,000 pounds of honey, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector and author of the publication.

"Bees," he says, "are very valuable as pollinizers for the production of fruit and vegetables, and can be credited with about 90 per cent of the pollen transfer in orchards. The honey bee is the only valuable carrying agent that can be managed by the orchardist. Hundreds of colonies are used for pollination purposes alone, although a number of large fruit growers produce annually, honey worth from $5,000 to $10,000.

The bulletin stresses the importance of disease control, and gives detailed description of methods used to transfer bees from illegal box hives to the modern movable frame hives specified by the Bee Law. Excellent illustrations are carried to show clearly every step in this transfer. The requirements of the State Bee Law are given in full and complete statistics are carried on the inspection work done by the State in the interest of more profitable beekeeping. A total of 48,246 apiaries in 32 counties were inspected in 1930.

This publication is No. 499 and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Funeral Directors to Use Show Building

Arrangements have been completed whereby the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Pennsylvania Funeral Directors' Association will be held in the State Farm Show Building in Harrisburg June 9, 10 and 11, according to John H. Light, director of the Farm Show.

In addition to a three-day program, an exhibit of funeral supplies will feature the convention. Most of the main exhibit section of the 10-acre building will be used for this exhibit.

17-Year Locusts Will Appear Soon

Brood five of the "seventeen-year locust" is expected to make its appearance this Spring, according to A. B. Champlain, entomologist of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Pennsylvania will be affected mainly in the southwestern area, although the distribution records indicate a few eastern delegations of this clan," Mr. Champlain states in relating some of the interesting facts surrounding this unusual insect. "The denser appearances will be in Fayette, Greene, Washington and a portion of Allegheny Counties; while a few local gatherings will be observed in Schuylkill, Carbon and Berks Counties. Persons living in the areas indicated should be on the lookout for these insects, reporting their appearance and any damage done. This brood whose ancestors passed in 1914, have missed the world turmoil and ensuing changes and will have a lot to learn when they 'come up' near the end of May and in June this year.

"Without further notice, the 'locusts' will appear in the territory mentioned. The ground will be interspersed with exit holes and the Cicadas themselves will swarm over trees, shrubs and vegetation, feeding with beak and siphon upon tender plant juices. Here also one will find the males drumming their shrill discordant notes and the females busily slitting twigs and branches in which they will deposit their eggs. This destructive practice is rather hard on trees in general, but when an orchard is in the path of the infestation, considerable damage may be done, more especially in the case of young trees and nursery stock. Growing fruit breaks the twigs at the weak points or the injury may affect the growth of fruit or branches for the next year. However, there is but slight permanent injury to trees and it is soon forgotten. Do not be afraid of them, they do not bite or sting and the stories of their venom and non-prognosticating qualities are mere superstition.

"The baby Cicadas or nymphs of the species hatch within a few weeks. They drop from their aerial cradles to the ground where they start little subterranean tunnels into the darkness of the earth. Each now on its own and shifting for itself, will proceed to attack the tender rootlets of various plants for subsistence. They will manage in this way to eke out the majority of their 17 years of life.

"Brood five is but one of the 30 or more broods that appear from time to time. They do not appear simultaneously over the country, but a brood that has colonized a certain area will appear periodically every 17 (sometimes 13) years. Brood six, which will appear in 1932, will have a much wider distribution than Brood five of this year.

"Soon after the egg-laying activities are completed, probably about the middle of June, the adults will suddenly die off. Their bodies will be feasted upon by birds and beasts and soon disappear.

"The '17-year locust' may be identified by its orange veined wings and a black body, banded and marked about the abdomen with orange bands. Six reddish legs, bright eyes protruding in front like headlights and the four membraneous transparent wings completes the description."

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PA1.24/4

Five Counties Each Produced Principal Crops Valued in Excess of $5,000,000

Five Pennsylvania counties each produced principal field crops valued in excess of $5,000,000 in 1930 despite the unprecedented drought and the reduced price levels, and only nine produced crops valued at less than $1,000,000, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The effect of the drought is very noticeable, however, when the rank of certain counties in 1930 is compared with 1929. Cumberland County, for example, dropped from eleventh to twenty-first place; Adams from seventh to fifteenth; Franklin from sixth to ninth; Lebanon from twelfth to nineteenth; and Lehigh from eighth to seventeenth.

Lancaster continues to lead all counties in 1930 with an estimated value of crops exceeding $15,000,000, almost twice the total of any other county, and more than the total value of principal crops in New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined.

The value of principal field crops by counties in 1930 and the rank of each county are indicated in the following table:

Rank	County	Value of Principal Crops—1930 (Dollars)
1	Lancaster	15,278,640
2	York	8,039,930
3	Chester	7,459,900
4	Berks	6,625,850
5	Bucks	5,985,450
6	Bradford	4,783,240
7	Erie	4,631,830
8	Westmoreland	4,527,480
9	Franklin	4,408,780
10	Crawford	4,288,690
11	Susquehanna	4,274,490
12	Northampton	4,145,710
13	Somerset	4,079,340
14	Tioga	3,900,200
15	Adams	3,859,650
16	Washington	3,802,340
17	Lehigh	3,721,240
18	Schuylkill	3,615,930
19	Lebanon	3,568,290
20	Butler	3,534,320
21	Cumberland	3,266,000
22	Montgomery	3,176,150
23	Mercer	3,092,870
24	Lycoming	3,070,860
25	Indiana	2,969,190
26	Columbia	2,854,400
27	Dauphin	2,805,260
28	Luzerne	2,777,830
29	Northumberland	2,681,130
30	Wayne	2,644,200
31	Centre	2,612,790
32	Bedford	2,562,560
33	Armstrong	2,380,750
34	Jefferson	2,372,450
35	Clearfield	2,280,020
36	Clarion	2,185,820
37	Cambria	2,117,210
38	Allegheny	2,035,730
39	Perry	2,018,880
40	Fayette	1,984,640
41	Beaver	1,887,450
42	Warren	1,876,720
43	Lawrence	1,858,490
44	Greene	1,815,510
45	Snyder	1,737,200
46	Union	1,728,600
47	Huntingdon	1,672,790
48	Potter	1,665,700
49	Blair	1,641,180
50	Venango	1,374,250
51	Lackawanna	1,357,110
52	Juniata	1,308,080
53	Mifflin	1,275,150
54	Wyoming	1,256,620
55	Monroe	1,211,980
56	Clinton	1,110,000
57	Montour	1,038,980
58	Carbon	1,034,870
59	Delaware	870,320
60	Fulton	854,430
61	McKean	790,430
62	Sullivan	738,520
63	Elk	563,480
64	Pike	296,500
65	Philadelphia	290,790
66	Forest	219,270
67	Cameron	99,170
	Total	187,993,630

State Adds Service to Aid Beekeepers

A service which makes it possible for beekeepers to send diseased combs to Harrisburg for microscopic study and disease identification, free of charge, is announced by the Bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A microscopic examination of honey combs, it is explained, is frequently necessary in order to identify positively the disease affecting the bees.

The instructions being issued to all beekeepers who plan to make use of this service, is to cut a piece of comb not less than four inches square, from the center of a diseased area which does not contain honey. Place this comb in a wooden or cardboard box and send by parcel post direct to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, Harrisburg, Pa. The name and address of the sender should be plainly marked on the package.

"To eventually control bee diseases," Mr. Kirk states, "it is necessary for the beekeeper to acquaint himself with the various diseases so as to apply the treatment needed for each separate disease.

"The treatment recommended for American foul brood is first to gas and burn the entire colony; and second to shake the bees on foundation, burn the combs and honey and sterilize the hive bodies, bottoms and covers by scorching over a fire, both of which are very drastic control measures.

"European foul brood may be serious at times but can usually be controlled by requeening and feeding with sugar syrup.

"Sac brood is still of less importance than either of the above and usually disappears of its own accord or by introducing new stock.

"These diseases are often mistaken one for the other and the beekeeper can easily see the importance of identifying correctly the disease present in his apiary."

Find Beetle Grubs

Road inspectors stationed at quarantine lines on State highways report the interception of numerous plants having Japanese beetle grubs in the soil about the roots, according to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In all cases, the soil came from the heavily infested area in the vicinity of Philadelphia. As many as 16 beetle grubs were found in an interception of Delphinium plants.

Weather Shortened Maple Sugar Season

Compared to the extremely favorable year in 1930, the maple sugar and syrup season this spring was poor, according to reports from producers and dealers to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The season ranged from two to eight weeks—the average length being 3.5 weeks, compared with 4.7 weeks last year. Although the season in general was poor, the winter being rather mild and frosts insufficient, it was unsurpassed in some localities. Eight per cent less trees were tapped this year than last and production of syrup was only 58 per cent as great as last year and of sugar 90 per cent. Total production in terms of sugar was the second lowest in the past ten years.

The quality of this year's crop is only one point lower than last year, reports indicate. The price of syrup per gallon, however, is 24 cents less and of sugar 6 cents per pound. Much syrup from last year's bumper crop is still on hand and many producers say there is no market for either syrup or sugar. Low prices and poor markets are causing farmers to continue to convert maple trees into lumber and the industry is almost extinct in some localities where it once thrived.

Pennsylvania now stands sixth in production of maple products being outranked in order named, by Vermont, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

10,000,000 Bushels of Potatoes Came by Rail to 15 Pa. Cities

More than 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes were received by rail in the fifteen largest cities in Pennsylvania during 1930, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Of this total, only 500,000 bushels came from Pennsylvania producing sections, the remainder originating in 22 states, as far west as Idaho and as far south as Florida.

The 1930 shipped-in supply was approximately the same as the 1929 total, but the Pennsylvania contribution was almost 1,000,000 bushels less due to the light crop resulting from the drought and to increased trucking of the local supply.

Maine shipped 6,203 cars to Pennsylvania in 1930, almost twice as many as during the previous year. New York was second with 1,403 cars of late potatoes.

Virginia led in the shipment of early potatoes with a total of 2,241 cars. New Jersey followed with 1,319 cars.

The bureau explains that while rail shipments give a good picture of the movement of potatoes from states more distant from principal markets, such figures are not a satisfactory picture of local marketing as conducted in Pennsylvania, due to the high percentage of the crop sold directly to consumers or to wholesalers and jobbers at a convenient trucking distance from the farm.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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54 Counties Each Have Livestock Valued in Excess of $1,000,000

Four of every five counties in the Commonwealth each have horses, cattle, sheep and swine, valued in excess of a million dollars, the Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Agriculture states in pointing out the important place held by livestock in Pennsylvania agriculture. Four counties each have farm livestock valued in excess of five million dollars.

Despite a decrease of 24 per cent in value of livestock during 1930, Pennsylvania has retained a position as one of the eleven leading livestock States, and one of the five greatest east of the Mississippi River. More than half of the total value represents dairy cattle.

The following table gives the value of livestock January 1, 1931, by counties and the rank of each county:

Rank	County	Value of Livestock Jan. 1, 1931 (Dollars)
1	Lancaster	9,220,940
2	Chester	6,025,500
3	York	5,761,630
4	Berks	5,416,990
5	Bradford	4,609,930
6	Bucks	4,183,320
7	Crawford	4,117,730
8	Susquehanna	4,041,670
9	Washington	3,958,500
10	Tioga	3,581,090
11	Erie	3,558,400
12	Westmoreland	3,542,680
13	Franklin	3,400,430
14	Mercer	3,284,950
15	Montgomery	2,776,300
16	Wayne	2,765,740
17	Cumberland	2,711,280
18	Somerset	2,694,370
19	Butler	2,585,820
20	Northampton	2,398,870
21	Lebanon	2,283,100
22	Centre	2,269,980
23	Greene	2,262,570
24	Adams	2,254,090
25	Lycoming	2,242,400
26	Bedford	2,152,100
27	Allegheny	2,141,820
28	Dauphin	2,077,200
29	Armstrong	1,826,100
30	Lehigh	1,823,000
31	Indiana	1,774,690
32	Lawrence	1,769,090
33	Clarion	1,759,300
34	Fayette	1,703,670
35	Schuylkill	1,671,640
36	Northumberland	1,637,940
37	Warren	1,619,400
38	Columbia	1,506,720
39	Luzerne	1,480,990
40	Jefferson	1,472,590
41	Perry	1,438,280
42	Huntingdon	1,407,290
43	Cambria	1,342,230
44	Beaver	1,334,270
45	Blair	1,301,050
46	Clearfield	1,260,250
47	Lackawanna	1,254,320
48	Potter	1,244,250
49	Venango	1,231,270
50	Wyoming	1,179,570
51	Snyder	1,090,110
52	Juniata	1,076,430
53	Mifflin	1,062,760
54	Union	1,061,160
55	McKean	872,330
56	Delaware	845,340
57	Clinton	738,340
58	Monroe	733,820
59	Fulton	680,830
60	Montour	641,510
61	Sullivan	584,440
62	Elk	478,630
63	Carbon	457,900
64	Pike	303,140
65	Forest	145,900
66	Philadelphia	133,780
67	Cameron	87,220
Total		142,351,000

Start Statewide Hunt for Evidence of Dutch Elm Disease

An appeal to property owners throughout Pennsylvania to be on the lookout for Dutch elm disease, has been issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This fungus disease is new to the American continent and was reported in Cleveland and Cincinnati, for the first time in the United States, in 1930. It has become established throughout Europe and in many places has done serious damage.

According to plant disease authorities the disease may be recognized from early spring until fall, but is most easily found during July and August. The first symptoms are the wilting of leaves which curl up, become crisp while still green, die and drop prematurely. Elm trees showing abnormally small and pale green foliage should be suspected.

A brownish discoloration in the sapwood of infected twigs and branches is another evidence of the disease, it is said. The rapidity of infection varies with the age of the tree. Older trees generally succumb more slowly than younger trees. A branch or two may die the first year, followed by others in succeeding years, or the whole tree may die in a single season.

The rapidity with which the disease spreads is indicated by records from Europe. It was first reported in Holland in 1919; in Belgium and northern France in 1921; in Germany in 1924; in Norway in 1926 and in England in 1927.

If the elm trees of Pennsylvania are to be saved from this destructive disease, infected trees must be promptly reported and removed, pathologists assert. No other method of control is known.

The bureau is anxious to know of any infected trees in Pennsylvania and would like to examine twigs or branches of suspicious elms. Interested persons are requested to send eight or ten inch sections of freshly wilted elm twigs or branches showing brown stains in the sapwood, to K. W. Lauer, plant pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg. The specimens should be wrapped in moist paper.

Milk Plant Operators Are Prosecuted

Two more milk plant operators in Pennsylvania have been prosecuted for violating the State milk testing law, according to an announcement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The South Side Dairy of Uniontown was fined $100 and costs for underreading the Babcock butterfat test and the Model Dairy Company of Wesleyville (Erie County) was prosecuted for falsifying records, operating without licensed tester, not taking correct samples of each delivery and for failure to hold samples 10 days for check-testing.

These two prosecutions make a total of six violations unearthed during the past few months in a statewide roundup of unscrupulous dairy plant operators, Department officials report.

436,815 Dogs Licensed; 2,612 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 436,815 dog licenses have been issued, 9,672 uncontrolled dogs killed, 2,612 dog owners prosecuted and 638 damage claims amounting to $18,401 received this year to date, according to the latest report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 3,168 fewer dogs and 20 fewer kennels have been licensed, 499 more worthless dogs have been killed, 307 more dog owners have been prosecuted, and $984.85 less in damage claims have been received.

Allegheny County leads with 25,881 licensed dogs. Other counties reporting more than 10,000 licensed dogs each are: Berks, Cambria, Chester, Fayette, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

Cambria County leads in prosecutions, the number being 370. Other counties reporting more than 100 prosecutions each are: Allegheny, Berks, Blair and Washington.

Poultry Rules Issued

The standard grades, classifications and regulations for the poultry breed improvement work, conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are now available in bulletin form, according to an announcement from the bureau.

The Pennsylvania plan for the improvement of poultry flocks, inaugurated in 1924, has developed to the point where 290,000 birds in 650 flocks located in more than two-thirds of the counties of the Commonwealth are enrolled, the latest records indicate. The plan includes a close selection and leg-banding of individual birds in a breeding flock. In many cases the birds are also blood tested by the Bureau of Animal Industry for pullorum disease.

Another feature of the publication is the official list of home records of performance made by flocks cooperating in the R. O. P. work. This project was started four years ago and last year 860 certificates were issued to breeders for their record work.

The bureau offers its services to all poultrymen who familiarize themselves with the regulations and who are willing to comply with the requirements, it is explained.

The publication which gives all the latest information regarding the work, is general bulletin 500. It can be secured free by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Nursery Regulations Are Modified

In conformity with a recent amendment to the Federal quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces similar changes in the State quarantine regulations effective June 15th, modifying the plan of classification of nurseries, greenhouses and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock. This reclassification will relieve nurserymen and florists from some of the difficulties of compliance with the quarantine requirements as previously enforced, without increasing the risk of the spread of the beetle.

For full, official details regarding changes made by this amendment, interested parties are referred to the Japanese beetle offices, located at the following points: 141 South 53rd Street, Philadelphia; Germantown Pike and Penn Square, Norristown; 126 North Prince Street, Lancaster; and Room 108, South Office Building, State Capitol, Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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Farms Produced Milk, Eggs, Wool, and Honey Valued at $154,413, 790

The outstanding importance gained by the dairy industry as a farm enterprise in Pennsylvania, is shown in statistics just released by the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It is revealed that the total value of milk produced on farms in 1930 was greater than the combined total of milk, eggs, wool and honey only six years ago. In Allegheny, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne Counties, the value of milk exceeded the total value of principal field crops produced during 1930.

The value of milk produced on Pennsylvania farms last year was $30,000,000 greater than the corresponding figure for 1921, while the number of milch cows remained unchanged. During the same period, the total value of eggs increased $15,000,000.

The estimates for the principal livestock and apiary products for 1930 are milk, $104,767,710; eggs, $48,492-460; wool, $798,000; honey, $355,620; total $154,413,790. The corresponding totals for the past 10 years are: 1929, $166,296,730; 1928, $156,758,690; 1927, $156,359,680; 1926, $144,984,490; 1925, $129,037,420; 1924, $104,042,966; 1923, $122,829,828; 1922, $122,343,207; 1921, $109,471,298.

The seven leading counties, each producing more than $5,000,000 worth of these products, are Lancaster, Chester, York, Bradford, Bucks, Berks and Susquehanna.

Estimates, giving the rank of each county, are:

Rank	County	Total Value, Milk Eggs, Wool and Honey, 1930
1	Lancaster	$10,538,470
2	Chester	7,644,680
3	York	6,721,780
4	Bradford	6,698,550
5	Bucks	5,491,670
6	Berks	5,185,550
7	Susquehanna	5,108,920
8	Montgomery	4,508,220
9	Crawford	4,393,710
10	Tioga	3,898,280
11	Erie	3,895,840
12	Wayne	3,860,900
13	Washington	3,677,910
14	Westmoreland	3,444,470
15	Franklin	2,989,740
16	Cumberland	2,978,350
17	Allegheny	2,910,120
18	Somerset	2,830,870
19	Lebanon	2,740,270
20	Butler	2,615,640
21	Mercer	2,441,920
22	Northampton	2,388,160
23	Dauphin	2,258,920
24	Bedford	2,221,190
25	Lycoming	2,189,490
26	Adams	2,176,420
27	Schuylkill	1,974,380
28	Lawrence	1,939,710
29	Lehigh	1,920,020
30	Centre	1,877,200
31	Luzerne	1,851,570
32	Lackawanna	1,638,290
33	Warren	1,601,630
34	Indiana	1,578,230
35	Columbia	1,559,080
36	Northumberland	1,543,770
37	Fayette	1,542,290
38	Blair	1,525,920
39	Clarion	1,525,110
40	Wyoming	1,517,970
41	Armstrong	1,490,240
42	Cambria	1,451,380
43	Clearfield	1,421,470
44	Jefferson	1,387,780
45	Greene	1,332,390
46	Beaver	1,310,290
47	Potter	1,305,230
48	Union	1,226,800
49	Huntingdon	1,205,330
50	Perry	1,159,170
51	Snyder	1,121,350
52	Delaware	1,091,300
53	Juniata	1,077,420
54	Mifflin	1,060,490
55	Venango	1,039,940
56	Monroe	961,890
57	McKean	813,190
58	Clinton	768,740
59	Montour	683,080
60	Fulton	650,140
61	Carbon	560,200
62	Sullivan	511,870
63	Elk	460,130
64	Pike	429,380
65	Philadelphia	261,880
66	Forest	133,990
67	Cameron	93,510

5,404 Birds Remain in R. O. P. Competition

A total of 5,404 birds out of 7,181 entered, remain in the Pennsylvania record of performance work conducted by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to the latest report. These birds represent 18 flocks in 16 counties.

The leading flock at the beginning of May was that owned by Z. D. Horn of Greene County, with 63 White Leghorn pullets averaging 163.4 eggs per bird. A flock of 286 White Leghorn pullets owned by Ben W. Jacobs, Greene County, is running a close second with an average of 162.93 eggs per bird. The highest bird in the Horn flock laid 239 eggs to May 1st, and in the Jacobs flock, 223 eggs.

In the White Leghorn hen class, the leading flock is that entered by Welsbret Farm of Bucks County, with an average of 108.86 eggs per bird. Marcus A. McKnight's flock, Cumberland County, leads in the Barred Plymouth Rock pullet group with 89 birds averaging 122.4 eggs to May 1st. His highest individual bird laid 225 eggs during the period.

Welsbret Farm leads in number of birds remaining in the R. O. P. work, the total being 816. Guy A. Leader, of York County, is second with 800 still in the competition.

Nursery Stock Must be Inspected

The regular statewide inspection of nurseries growing woody plants will be made beginning about July 1st, according to an announcement from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

All persons growing and planning to sell nursery stock are urged to apply for inspection before July 1st, in order to facilitate the work which is required by the Plant Pest Act of 1927.

It is explained that on this basis of application, the inspection service is free and is carried out for the purpose of locating infected or infested plants. Such plants must be treated to prevent the spread and establishment of harmful insects and diseases of plants. This inspection service was inaugurated in 1901.

All nurseries must carry a State certificate or permit before stock is offered for sale. Likewise, all persons dealing in nursery stock or acting as agents for nurserymen, must be licensed to conduct such a business. Application for a dealer's certificate must be made on a special form obtained from the bureau, while all agents must carry a card certificate obtained for them by their principal.

"This nursery inspection service is regarded by growers as one of the most important services rendered by the Commonwealth in the interest of successful horticulture," states F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector. "The suppression of dangerous outbreaks of injurious insects and harmful plant diseases is made possible through this medium. Associated with this is the indirect contribution of plant quarantines in reducing pest hazards by preventing or regulating the movement of products liable to carry new pests into the State."

Conditions Favorable for Hog Cholera Outbreak

Swine growers in Pennsylvania have been fortunate during recent years in that there has been no serious hog cholera outbreak, states T. E. Munce, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"However, farm conditions in many sections of the State, are becoming more and more favorable for such an outbreak," Dr. Munce cautions.

"The use of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus has been reduced considerably during the last two years with a corresponding increase in number of unvaccinated swine. This circumstance places the swine industry in a dangerous position.

"Conditions in the past, similar to those existing in Pennsylvania at the present time, have been followed by more than the usual amount of hog cholera. The most inexpensive and best form of insurance against this disease, is vaccination. Furthermore, the cost of vaccination is so small compared to the possible loss resulting from an outbreak of the disease, that a program of swine raising which does not include prompt vaccination, is one that might properly be labeled 'Penny wise and pound foolish.'

"Another important consequence of present conditions, is that the reduced use of anti-hog cholera serum and virus results in reduced production. This lessened supply quickly becomes a serious shortage, once hog cholera suddenly spreads over the country, because considerable time is required in the manufacture of a potent product."

Beetle Quarantine on Farm Products Effective June 15

Last minute details are now being worked out for an effective campaign against the Japanese beetle again this summer, according to R. H. Bell, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The regulations which govern the movement of farm products and cut flowers from the generally infested area become effective June 15th, and will be in force until October 15th. The arrangements for this work will be practically the same as a year ago. Patrols will be stationed at twelve posts along important highways leading out of the generally infested area just as soon as the beetles make their appearance. While the road patrols will pay particular attention to violations involving the transportation of farm products and cut flowers, officials explain that check-ups will also be made on the movement of nursery and ornamental plants, sand, soil, earth, compost and manure, the movement of which is regulated throughout the year.

Inspectors will be stationed at several shipping points and at other convenient locations in the infested territory to issue certificates for the movement of the various quarantined products when all the conditions of the regulations are met. To the public, the suggestion is made that when buying nursery stock in the infested area for transportation outside the area, be sure that the purchase is accompanied by a certificate making such movement possible. The road patrols are not authorized to issue certificates.

Property owners living in the areas of heavy infestation are being urged to spray their ornamental plants and trees during June in order to give these plants full protection from the beetle during the summer. An application of coated arsenate of lead is recommended. If delayed, the spray will be less effective. Details for spraying can be secured from county farm agents or from the State and Federal Japanese beetle offices.

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More Corn Borers in N.W. Counties

Preliminary reports reaching the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that European corn borers are more numerous in certain sections of northwestern Pennsylvania this year than at any time during the last three years. Weather conditions have been ideal for the borers which accounts in a large measure for the increased number, entomologists state.

A comprehensive schedule for scouting in 30 counties in the northern sections of the Commonwealth is announced by the bureau. This schedule is as follows: Allegheny, three townships, August 17-27; Allegheny, two townships, August 31-September 14; Armstrong, five townships, August 10-17; Beaver, two townships, August 10-24; Beaver, four townships, August 3-17; Blair, six townships, August 3-12; Bradford, five townships, September 4-11; Butler, five townships, August 17-27; Centre, six townships, August 19-28; Clarion, six townships, August 27-September 7; Clearfield, six townships, August 28-September 5; Clinton, six townships, September 5-14; Crawford, six townships, August 24-31; Erie, six townships, August 31-September 14; Fayette, six townships, August 24-31; Greene, five townships, August 3-10; Huntingdon, five townships, August 12-19; Indiana, six townships, August 3-10; Jefferson, five townships, September 7-14; Lawrence, six townships, August 3-17; Luzerne, five townships, August 13-20; Lycoming, eleven townships, August 19-September 5; Mercer, six townships, August 17-24; Northampton, six townships, August 3-13; Northumberland, five townships, August 12-19; Susquehanna, four townships, August 27-September 4; Tioga, five townships, September 5-12; Union, six townships, August 3-12; Warren, three townships, September 7-14; Washington, six townships, August 10-24; Westmoreland, six townships, August 31-September 14; and Wyoming, five townships, August 20-27.

The scouts are working in groups of three each, covering approximately six counties each. They will determine the intensity and extent of the infestation as a basis for future control measures. The corn borer scouts are helped greatly in this work by the cooperation of farmers and other growers of corn.

County Fair Schedule

One of the heaviest schedules of the fair season in Pennsylvania is planned for next week, when nine exhibitions will be held throughout the Commonwealth, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The locations and dates of these fairs are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Bradford	Towanda	Aug. 25-29
Bucks	Quakertown	Aug. 25-29
Centre	Centre Hall	Aug. 22-28
Clarion	Clarion	Aug. 26-29
Greene	Waynesburg	Aug. 25-28
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Aug. 25-28
Susquehanna	Montrose	Aug. 26-28
York	Red Lion	Aug. 24-29

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Makes Rapid Progress

The latest information from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on the progress of the bovine tuberculosis work, indicates that 39 counties are modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are:

Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Five additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Lycoming, Montour, Somerset and Washington.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Townships tested	Townships signed up	Townships not signed up	Total
Adams	0	2	19	21
Armstrong	23	1	4	28
Berks	3	8	33	44
Bucks	4	1	25	30
Chester	12	0	45	57
Cumberland	5	2	13	20
Dauphin	5	1	17	23
Delaware	0	1	20	21
Franklin	14	0	1	15
Greene	3	3	12	18
Lackawanna	3	13	2	18
Lancaster	6	0	35	41
Lebanon	0	1	18	19
Lehigh	0	5	10	15
Montgomery	6	5	26	37
Northampton	0	2	15	17
Northum'l'd	14	1	9	24
Perry	8	0	13	21
Pike	3	3	5	11
Schuylkill	8	3	26	37
Snyder	14	1	0	15
York	9	4	22	35
Total	140	57	370	567

The number of townships that have not been signed up for the T. B. test has been reduced from 407 to 370 during the past four months.

Spray Materials Must Carry Printed Directions

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, calls the attention of manufacturers to the fact that after September 1, it will be illegal to sell or offer for sale, any insecticide, fungicide or other treatments applied to trees, shrubs, other plants or to animals, for controlling insects and diseases or stimulating growth, which does not carry on the label or accompanying the container, printed directions stating the strength and time to use the material and any other information necessary for the success of the treatment.

This provision is carried in an amendment to the existing insecticide and fungicide act.

Dealers in Dairy Products Prosecuted

A special campaign during July against the sale of watered butter in Philadelphia, resulted in the prosecution of the Land O' Lakes Creamery Company of Minnesota, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Twenty-three different samples of butter from this company were found by pure food agents to contain water in excess of the legal limit of 16 per cent, some as high as 20 per cent. The case was successfully terminated, and it is believed that real progress has been made in preventing the sale of watered butter in the Philadelphia area.

The wide scope of the State's pure food operations is indicated in Director James W. Kellogg's report on food law prosecutions during July.

Sixty-nine cases were terminated. These included the following violations: Cakes, waffles, doughnuts, and ice cream cones artificially colored; cookies, fig bars; and jumbles containing sulphur dioxide; pickles containing benzoate of soda; noodles deficient in egg solids; maple sugar adulterated; relish containing saccharin; mints containing sulphates; butter with excessive moisture; soft drinks misbranded or adulterated; frozen custard deficient in butterfat; milk not sold in original containers; milk deficient in fat and solids; beverages containing sulphites; and vinegar adulterated.

TB Indemnity Cut by Federal Government

The maximum Federal indemnity that is paid on cattle reacting to the tuberculin test has been reduced from $70 to $50 for pure breds and from $35 to $25 for grades, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The maximum State indemnity of $70 for pure breds and $40 for grades will remain unchanged, it is said.

Other changes in the Federal regulations are announced as follows:

"No cattle over two years of age which are unregistered at the time of appraisal are to be paid for on a pure bred basis.

"No compensation will be paid to any owner for cattle classified as tuberculous or paratuberculous unless such cattle react to the tuberculin or johnin test, or reveal lesions of the disease upon autopsy.

"No payment shall be made for any cattle contained in a herd if there is substantial evidence that the owner or his agent has in any way been responsible for any attempt to obtain indemnity funds for condemned cattle unlawfully or improperly."

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Favorable Season May Set Several New Crop Records

Several new crop records may be set this year, according to the preliminary estimates and forecasts of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The average acre yield of winter wheat, estimated at 23.5 bushels, is a new high record, being almost twice the average yield prevailing for a number of years following the Civil War. Despite a reduction of eight per cent in acreage, the unusually high yield has resulted in a crop that exceeds the five-year average.

The corn crop is likely to be the highest since 1925, the indicated yield—48 bushels—being more than twice the "drought" yield of 22 bushels last year. The crop is forecasted at approximately five million bushels above the five-year average.

The rye production will probably be the highest since 1923. This is due to expansion in acreage and a slight increase in acre yield, according to the records.

With the biggest crop since 1926, Pennsylvania may regain leading place in the production of buckwheat—an honor lost to New York State last year when the drought reduced the acre yield here to 12.5 bushels and caused considerable abandonment of acreage.

While the total crop may be less than the five-year average, favorable conditions may boost the acre yield of potatoes to the highest on record, excepting the 130 bushel yield of 1928. The prospective acre yield this year is 125 bushels.

Barring unforeseen developments, the tobacco crop will be the highest since 1923, and the acre yield the best since 1921.

"Bumper" is the correct description for the fruit crops. The prospective apple harvest—13,500,000 bushels—is quite certain to be one of the two biggest in the past ten years, and the peach crop, one of the two highest since 1900. While a 13,500,000 bushel apple yield is a comparatively large crop now, it would have been regarded as a small crop forty years ago, when annual crops as high as 26,523,000 bushels are recorded.

The only two crops that present exceptions to the favorable yields this year are oats and hay. The oats crop will be one of the two smallest since 1909 and the hay harvest is almost 1,000,000 tons below the five-year average. Gradual decrease in acreage harvested has occurred in both of these crops during recent years.

Many Diseased Apiaries Revealed by Microscope

More than 150 samples of diseased honey comb have been examined microscopically in the Bureau of Plant Industry during the past six weeks, and nine out of every ten samples showned infection with American foulbrood, one of the worst bee diseases, according to an announcement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Most of the remaining samples were infected with European foulbrood or sac brood.

This work is the feature of a new service started by the State in conjunction with and as a check on the regular apiary inspection. This service makes it possible for beekeepers to send diseased combs to Harrisburg for microscopic study and disease identification. A report after the examination, explains the proper procedure to eradicate the disease. When a heavy infection of American foulbrood is discovered, one of two treatments is recommended: One is to gas or burn the entire colony and the other is to shake the bees on foundation, burn the combs and honey and sterilize the hive bodies, bottoms and covers by scorching over a fire.

Field inspection combined with the microscopic work reveal two areas of heavy American foulbrood infection, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector: The mose severe is in the central section comprising Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Northumberland Counties; the other, of somewhat lighter intensity, covers the extreme western section of the Commonwealth.

Judging from the interest taken in the disease identification work, beekeepers are becoming more and more concerned about the health of their bees, and are anxious to learn the best means of control, Mr. Kirk states.

Bumper Fruit Crop to be Graded at Many Shipping Points

What promises to be a record season for the State certification of farm products is now under way, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The demands from shippers and canners for inspection service greatly exceeds any previous year, D. M. James, supervising inspector, states. The commercial peach crop will be moving to market by September 1, and at least 20 inspectors will be located at important shipping points, to assist peach growers in marketing well graded fruit.

Apple shipments will start early in September, and according to present indication, more than 25 inspectors will be required at the various shipping points and packing houses to certify the grade under which the fruit will be shipped.

Work has started in Lancaster County on the inspection of approximately 100 carloads of potatoes.

Tomato canning is under way in Adams and York Counties where 14 inspectors are classifying the loads of produce delivered by growers at 11 plants which have more than 1500 acres of tomatoes under contract. This service enables the growers to receive a price for their products in accordance with its quality.

During the past two months, more than 3,000,000 pounds of cherries and 500,000 pounds of snap beans have been inspected upon receipt at canneries. Lima beans are also being inspected.

When the grape harvesting season starts soon after September 15, in Erie County, at least 15 men will be stationed there for inspecting this crop.

At least 70 fruit inspectors will be necessary to meet the heavy demand for this State service during the harvesting season, George A. Stuart, Director of the Bureau of Markets, estimates.

Fewer Rabid Dogs Reported in State

Seventy-two fewer rabid dogs were reported in Pennsylvania during the first seven months this year, than during the corresponding period a year ago, according to records in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of persons bitten totals 105, or 55 less than last year. However, the number of animals bitten is greater, the total being 1,685 compared to 819 in 1930.

To prevent the spread of rabies, it has been necessary to quarantine 705 premises and 1,564 animals. No general quarantines have been ordered so far this season.

55 Potato Growers Pass Rigid Inspection

Seventy-five potato growers in 19 counties entered seed fields for certification this year, according to a report from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Of this total, 55 growers qualified their fields at the first inspection. There were 483 acres entered this year compared to 359 acres entered by 63 growers last year. Last year 221.5 acres passed all the inspection requirements compared to 371 acres that qualified at the first inspection this year.

"Many fields failed to pass the requirements this year because of poor stands, lack of thrift and vigor, weeds and diseases," K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau, states. "The standards governing certification are very rigid and unless a field meets all the requirements, it cannot be certified.

"Potato plants that are devitalized because of either weather conditions or other causes cannot produce seed that will be high in vitality. Certified seed, if properly handled, means a good stand of thrifty and vigorous plants and a good uniform crop of marketable tubers."

County Fair Schedule

With the following fairs scheduled for next week, the season will reach approximately the half-way mark, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

County	Place	Date
Armstrong	Dayton	Sept. 1-4
Bradford	Troy	Sept. 1-5
Cumberland	Williams Grove	Aug. 31-Sept. 7
Erie	Wattsburg	Sept. 1-4
Mercer	Mercer	Sept. 1-4
Mercer	Stoneboro	Sept. 4-8
Mifflin	Lewistown	Sept. 1-5
Washington	Washington	Sept. 1-4
York	Hanover	Sept. 1-4

Missing

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Farmers Warned About Get-Rich Rackets

Farmers throughout the Commonwealth are cautioned by officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to beware of get-rich "rackets" in which promoters take advantage of the lack of profits in well-established lines of farming to lead farmers blindly into some entirely new project.

A statement from the Department says, "Quitting the poultry or dairy business entirely after becoming experienced and fully equipped, and going into a new enterprise is very likely to prove a short road to increased financial difficulties.

"The proper program to follow is to cull out the unprofitable animals from the present flocks and herds and be ready for improved conditions and better prices when they do come. A cow testing association or poultry improvement agreement is a much better 'get rich' plan to sign than a transient promoter's contract, regardless of promises.

"There is no better person in the world to give advice on financial ventures than a reliable banker. Give him all the facts and literature in the case and then follow his advice. When a promoter with big promises, comes to your door, give him this answer, 'Convince my banker first.' Thousands of financial catastrophies among farmers could have been avoided in this way with profit to the individual, to the community, and to the Commonwealth."

75 Dairy Cows To Be Sold At Auction In Farm Show Building

The Backus Pedigree Company of Mexico, New York, will sell 75 head of registered pure-bred Holstein cattle at auction in the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, in Harrisburg, September 16, according to an announcement from the Farm Show Commission.

The cattle are all tuberculin tested and will be consigned by reputable breeders in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Livestock Dealers To Be Licensed

Dealers and brokers in domestic animals must be licensed by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on or before January 1, 1932 in order to continue to do business next year, a statement from Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau, indicates. This licensing is in accordance with Act 225 passed at the 1931 session of the General Assembly.

Those excepted from the provisions of the Act include: (1) Any duly incorporated agricultural cooperative association in its dealings with its members. (2) Any person, association, copartnership or corporation who or which does not handle in the aggregate more than one hundred animals in any one license year. (3) Any person, copartnership, association or corporation who or which by dispersal sale is permanently discontinuing the business of dairying, breeding, raising or feeding animals. (4) Any butcher or packer who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter. (5) That part of the business of a farmer which consists of buying or receiving animals for grazing and feeding purposes and the sale or disposal of such animals after the grazing and feeding period.

Applications for the license must be received by the bureau on or before December 1 this year. No license fee will be charged.

Wheat Acreage May Be Lowest On Record

Pennsylvania farmers, according to August intentions, will seed the smallest acreage of winter wheat this fall that has been sown in the Commonwealth since annual records were first compiled starting with the close of the Civil War.

The intended planting—887,000 acres—is just half the total area harvested in 1903, the high record year.

United States intended wheat plantings are 12 per cent less than the seeding last fall, or 37,344,000 acres compared with 42,422,000 in the fall of 1930. This is the smallest acreage reported as intended since intentions were first determined in 1923. It is the fourth successive year that acreage reported as intended has shown a decrease from that intended in the preceding year. Even if this year's intentions are carried out in full, it would mean the smallest acreage sown in any fall since 1914.

Space In Demand At Coming Farm Show

More than half of the commercial exhibitors who purchased space at the initial exposition in the new Pennsylvania Farm Show building last January have already reserved booths for the sixteenth annual exhibition next January, according to John H. Light, show director. Many of these exhibitors have signed up for more space.

Applications are also on file from almost a hundred firms which have never taken part in the Show before, Mr. Light states. He explains that this noteable increase in interest is due to the outstanding success of the last Show in establishing a favorable impression far beyond the borders of the Commonwealth.

Attractive floor plans giving the complete layout of booths of the coming exhibition as well as a 22-inch illustration of the building, have been mailed to all firms which took space last January.

The Show management is gratified at the interest among business people, and predicts that all the commercial space will be under contract long before the exhibit opens next January 18.

Keep Cull Fruit At Home, Market Officials Suggest

A special plea is being made by the State Bureau of Market officials that all fruit growers grade their crop and keep the cull fruit off the market this fall. All culls and other low-grade fruit should go into the vinegar barrel this year, they say.

The Bureau also reminds all apple growers, shippers, and dealers that a State law requires closed packages in which apples have been packed, to carry the name and address of the packer, the variety of apple contained, the size of package, and the minimum size of fruit. The law also requires that the apples on the face of the package be a fair representation of the fruit in the balance of the container. The law is compulsory on all apples packed in closed packages within the Commonwealth.

It is explained that this law does not require the compulsory use of the official standard grades but all apple growers and packers are encouraged to use these grades as the basis for classifying their product. A larger percentage of the commercial apple crop will be packed according to these standard grades this year than ever before, according to present indications.

County Fair Schedule

More fairs will be held next week, than during any other week of the entire season, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Thirteen fairs are scheduled as follows:

County	Place	Date
Adams	Arendtsville	Sept. 15-19
Berks	Reading	Sept. 15-19
Crawford	Titusville	Sept. 15-18
Cumberland	Newville	Sept. 15-18
Greene	Carmichaels	Sept. 15-18
Indiana	Indiana	Sept. 15-18
Juniata	Port Royal	Sept. 15-18
Somerset	Jennerstown	Sept. 15-18
Tioga	Mansfield	Sept. 16-19
Washington	West Alexander	Sept. 15-17
Wayne	Newfoundland	Sept. 17-19
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	Sept. 15-19
York	Stewartstown	Sept. 16-19

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15,400 Dogs Killed

More than 15,400 uncontrolled dogs have been killed by police officials so far this year according to the monthly report of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is a slight increase over the number killed during the corresponding period a year ago.

The total number of dogs licensed to date is 476,056. While this total is 1,500 less than the 1930 figure, an increase is reported in 28 counties. Allegheny County leads with over 30,600 dogs licensed. An increase of more than 3,000 has occurred in this one county alone.

Prosecution of dog owners for disregarding the law aggregated 3,802 or 240 less than a year ago.

Damage claims run higher in number but lower in value than in 1930.

The number of dog licenses issued by counties, according to latest reports and the number issued during the corresponding period last year, are:

County	1931	1930
Adams	3,580	3,638
Allegheny	30,615	27,432
Armstrong	7,184	7,148
Beaver	8,029	8,185
Bedford	5,519	5,669
Berks	15,975	15,619
Blair	10,546	10,074
Bradford	5,594	5,610
Bucks	8,585	8,195
Butler	7,075	7,248
Cambria	14,212	11,775
Cameron	453	442
Carbon	3,897	4,208
Centre	4,191	4,056
Chester	13,333	13,262
Clarion	4,004	3,912
Clearfield	6,061	5,909
Clinton	2,750	2,624
Columbia	4,982	5,403
Crawford	7,229	7,373
Cumberland	5,545	5,624
Dauphin	10,492	10,843
Delaware	11,945	10,000
Elk	2,469	2,369
Erie	10,691	11,314
Fayette	12,905	13,762
Forest	684	713
Franklin	5,370	5,440
Fulton	1,634	1,708
Greene	4,294	4,492
Huntingdon	4,447	4,543
Indiana	7,622	7,298
Jefferson	4,690	4,532
Juniata	1,897	1,992
Lackawanna	9,090	10,097
Lancaster	14,192	13,925
Lawrence	6,103	6,068
Lebanon	5,451	5,652
Lehigh	7,996	8,700
Luzerne	20,993	19,993
Lycoming	6,763	7,434
McKean	3,930	3,993
Mercer	8,087	8,516
Mifflin	2,963	3,332
Monroe	3,064	3,099
Montgomery	15,549	16,341
Montour	1,445	1,425
Northampton	9,170	9,896
Northumberland	7,172	7,198
Perry	3,499	3,607
Pike	1,319	1,099
Potter	1,829	1,893
Schuylkill	14,958	18,499
Snyder	1,876	1,990
Somerset	8,445	8,289
Sullivan	924	965
Susquehanna	4,400	4,380
Tioga	3,414	3,421
Union	1,450	1,400
Venango	6,073	6,241
Warren	3,620	3,659
Washington	16,317	16,210
Wayne	3,965	3,888
Westmoreland	19,432	19,829
Wyoming	2,152	2,174
York	11,916	11,845
Total	476,056	477,470

1930 Farm Income is $255,779,000

The cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania during 1930 was $255,779,000, according to preliminary estimates announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This total is $38,397,000 less than the 1929 estimate.

The importance of livestock, especially dairying, in the stability of Pennsylvania agriculture, is shown by the statistics on income from livestock and livestock products, the amount from this source being $179,953,000, a decrease of only $19,311,000 when compared with the preceding year. Returns from livestock represented 70 per cent of the total cash income of farmers in 1930, and was responsible for only 50 per cent of the decrease in revenue compared to 1929.

Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among the states in cash income from farming, the total being almost as great as that of all the New England States combined.

Precautions Taken to Keep Tested Areas Free of Tuberculosis

With 39 counties on the bovine tuberculosis, modified accredited list, and with more than 140 townships in the remaining counties completely tested, every possible precaution is being taken by State authorities in cooperation with livestock owners, to prevent the introduction of tuberculosis into these free areas.

The new State modified quarantine law, now effective, makes the following provisions regarding the movement of cattle into the cleaned-up townships and counties.

"Cattle identified as coming from modified tuberculosis-free accredited areas, accredited herds, or from herds wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test under the Modified Accredited Area Plan or Individual Accredited Herd Plan, may enter modified quarantined areas and are not required to be subjected to an additional tuberculin test, providing such cattle are apparently healthy and accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an official or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

"Steers not eligible under the foregoing rule may enter the modified quarantined area if they are apparently healthy and are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

"Apparently healthy cattle for immediate slaughter may enter a modified quarantined area without a tuberculin test but must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into the modified quarantined area, except when the ten-day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

"Purebred cattle may enter a modified quarantined area to be kept therein temporarily for exhibition or to be bred, providing the cattle are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture."

Potato Buyers Must Have Federal License

Individuals or firms in Pennsylvania potato shipping sections who make arrangements with large handlers to work with them either on joint account or on a brokerage basis, must obtain licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, according to information received by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, from Federal authorities in Washington.

"Salaried employes do not come under the provisions of the Act," the Federal ruling indicates. "If a man works for a firm on a salary and brokerage combined, and the arrangement is such that he is a bona fide employee, he is not subject to a license However, the arrangement understood to have been entered into by some firms whereby they pay buyers $1.00 a month plus $15 a car brokerage, is not considered as constituting the buyer a bona fide employee.

The facts regarding each such arrangement must be submitted to the Federal authorities to determine whether or not the buyer will require a license."

During the coming season, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will make every effort to check up on those buying potatoes and will institute proceedings against those violating the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act by operating without a license. The penalty provided by the Act for engaging in business without a license is a maximum of $500 for each offense plus a maximum of $25 for each day the offense continues.

Garbage Feeding Spreads Hog Cholera

Feeding garbage containing pork scraps and washings to unvaccinated swine is a dangerous practice, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A recent outbreak of hog cholera in Fulton County on more than a dozen premises, and another in Franklin County along the Maryland line, are believed to have been caused by feeding this type of garbage to unvaccinated swine.

Throwing pork scraps or washings to chickens which come in contact with swine, may lead to the same disastrous consequences.

Pigs must be vaccinated against hog cholera, if the risks of garbage feeding are to be eliminated, officials assert.

Incubated Eggs Must be Labeled

More than 850 hatcheries and egg opening plants operating in Pennsylvania have been advised by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, of the amendment to the pure food laws which requires that all eggs incubated for eight days or more must be labeled "Incubated" when offered for sale. The amendment also provides that all bakery products in which incubated eggs are used must be labeled "Incubated Eggs Used."

Fairs Scheduled for Sept. 21-26

Fairs are scheduled for nine counties during the week of September 21-26, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The fairs are:

County	Place	Date
Dauphin	Gratz	Sept. 22-25
Fulton	McConnellsburg	Sept. 22-25
Indiana	Cookport	Sept. 24-26
Lehigh	Allentown	Sept. 22-26
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Sept. 25-26
Sullivan	Forksville	Sept. 22-25
Union	Lewisburg	Sept. 22-25
Wayne	Honesdale	Sept. 22-25
Westmoreland	Ligonier	Sept. 23-26

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Egg Laying Contest To Start October 1

Approximately 1,000 of the most promising laying hens of popular breeds to be found in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, will arrive in Harrisburg during the coming week for entry in the State's First Official Egg Laying Contest.

Reports from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that last-minute details for the contest have been completed and that everything will be ready for the battery of trapnests to start operating October 1. The contest will continue for 51 weeks, ending September 23, 1932.

The buildings have been so constructed that the public can visit the contest at any time and not disturb the birds or interfere with workmen, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran explains. Since the contest is located only a short distance from the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, it is expected that thousands of people will view this poultry feature during the week of the Exhibition next January.

"The primary purpose of the contest is: First, to make available to Pennsylvania poultrymen an official record making institution for their great industry, and second, to create a general interest among all flock owners in the type of bird that makes egg laying records," Secretary McSparran states.

Grape Marking Law Will Be Enforced

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has made concrete plans for the strict enforcement of provisions of the State law relating to the grading and sale of grapes. Officials of the Department say that in Erie County, the principal grape growing district, a day and night patrol will be established during the marketing season to watch for packaged grapes being transported over the highways. This patrol will examine the packages containing grapes to see that they are properly marked, as provided by law. Growers or shippers whose loads fail to comply with the law, will be arrested. An experienced inspector who is conversant with methods of law enforcement will be in charge of the grape patrol.

Under the grape marking law, no grapes in closed packages may be shipped for sale or thereafter sold or exposed for sale in Pennsylvania, except when marked in a plain and conspicious manner with a statement of (1) the grade, (2) the net quantity or weight of contents, and (3) the name and address of the person or association under whose authority the grapes are packed. The grade markings on the package must conform to the standards of the United States Grades for grapes, but any person not desiring to grade his grapes, may mark his packages as "unclassified."

The law also provides that no package containing grapes, the label on them, or any advertising accompanying them, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the grapes, which shall be false or misleading in any particular. The law states that any person violating the provisions of the Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Favorable Season Is Aid To Corn Borers

A decided increase in the number of European corn borers is reported by scouts, in several sections of the Commonwealth, according to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The increase is especially noticeable in the central area comprising Center, Huntingdon, Blair, Clearfield and Clinton Counties, and in the eastern area made up largely of Northampton County. In both of these sections, the corn harvesting practices have been such as to encourage an increase in borer infestation. Corn is frequently "topped" in the central section, while in Northampton County, husking from the standing stalks is a common practice. Similar practices are reported in the Canadian area of infestation where the borers have done more damage than in any other part of the world.

Favorable weather during the hatching period and throughout the summer months is held largely responsible for the borer increase this year.

$37,799 In Prizes Allotted In 20 Farm Show Departments

The State Farm Show Commission announced today the distribution of the $37,799 premium money among the 20 departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg next January.

The prize money has been divided as follows: Horses, $2805; sheep, $3277; swine, $2050; beef cattle, $4,770; dairy cattle, $10,200; dairy products, $254; corn, $772; small grains, $181; potatoes, $743; cigar leaf tobacco, $182; apples, $1,744; vegetables, $380; maple products, $105; apiary products, $322; wool, $200; eggs, $540; poultry, $7,400; home economics, $1,139; cultural arts, $645; sports, $90.

John H. Light, director of the Show, is calling the attention of fruit, vegetable and grain growers, as well as home canners of fruits and vegetables, to the liberal awards in these departments.

"This is the ideal time to select prize-winning exhibits from the harvested crops," Mr. Light explains. "Due to the favorable season, we are expecting larger and finer selections of corn, potatoes and apples at the coming exhibition than have been entered in any recent State Show."

Feed And Fertilizer Reports Are Issued

The official feeding stuffs and fertilizer reports, issued for the guidance of purchases of these commodities, are now available, according to an announcement from the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Feeding Stuffs Report gives the analyses of 924 official samples of commercial feeds used in rations for all kinds of livestock and poultry. The report indicates a marked decrease since 1929 in retail selling price of these feeds.

The Fertilizer Report covers the analyses of 2236 official samples, representing 729 registered kinds and brands of fertilizer. Approximately 13 per cent were found deficient compared to 10 per cent the preceding year. Reports accompanying registrations, indicate the sale of 332,396 tons of fertilizer in Pennsylvania in 1930, compared to 339,984 in 1929.

These official reports are published in bulletin form and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

80,000 Cattle Tested During August

More than 80,000 cattle making up 8,223 herds, were tested for tuberculosis in the Commonwealth during August, according to the monthly report of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Less than two per cent of these cattle reacted to the test.

All the cattle in 60 townships of 19 counties and 4,187 individual herds in other townships are awaiting the test, the report indicates.

More than 85 per cent of the cattle within the State are now under supervision in the drive to eliminate bovine tuberculosis from the State.

County Fairs To Be Held Next Week

According to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, there will be four county and local fairs next week. The locations and dates of these are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Bucks	Doylestown	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Carbon	Lehighton	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
Columbia	Bloomsburg	Sept. 28-Oct. 3
Washington	Burgettstown	Sept. 29-Oct. 1

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State Makes Plans to Wipe Out Erie Beetle Infestation

Eight tons of arsenate of lead, sufficient to treat 32 acres of land, have been ordered, and detailed plans are now being laid by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, for the most extensive campaign against an isolated infestation of Japanese beetles ever attempted in Pennsylvania.

Between July 30 and September 7, approximately 200 beetles were found in a comparatively small area in the eastern section of Erie, Pennsylvania. This invasion created immediate alarm because Erie County has more than 80 per cent of the grape vines in the Commonwealth, as well as a noteworthy cherry industry. Unfortunately, grape and cherry leaves are the beetle's favorite food plants. This makes an infestation of beetles in that section especially unwelcome.

At the urgent request of grape growers, the State plans to treat the infested soil in the hopes of killing the over-wintering stages of the insects. Similar treatments have been carried out in other points in the Commonwealth with satisfactory results. The work in Erie will start about the first of October.

Other points outside the regulated area in which Federal scouts found beetles during the past summer, include: Altoona, Juniata, Hollidaysburg, Ligonier, New Castle and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania; Cleveland and Columbus in Ohio; Charleston, South Carolina; Buffalo, Little Falls, Watkins Glen, Fort Edward and Albany in New York, and at several points in Somerset and Worcester Counties, Maryland.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture announced recently a public hearing to be held in Washington on October 8, to consider the advisability of extending the Japanese beetle quarantine to Ohio and South Carolina.

Dairying Becomes Major Enterprise

The modern era of dairying in Pennsylvania began about 1890, states Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran in a review of the developments in this industry which now accounts for more than 40 per cent of the farmer's cash income in the Commonwealth. The invention of the Babcock butterfat test in 1890 laid the foundation for this enterprise. Soon afterwards, came the tuberculin test and various experiments in scientific feeding and breeding.

A splendid illustration of this evolution of modern dairying, and a very creditable showing, is found in the records of the Pennsylvania State College dairy herd, Mr. McSparran points out. During the five-year period beginning with 1891, the 29 cows which then made up the herd, averaged 4720 pounds of milk and 226 pounds of butterfat annually. An increase in both annual milk production and butterfat yield is shown for every five-year period to date and during the past year, the 74 cows which make up the herd now, averaged 10,090 pounds of milk and 392 pounds of butterfat, an increase of more than 100 per cent in average annual milk production, and 75 per cent in annual butterfat yield. The yearly averages by five-year periods are as follows:

Period	Average No. of cows	Milk (lbs.)	Butter fat (lbs.)
1891-95	29.65	4720.4	225.70
1896-00	28.17	5004.8	243.46
1901-05	30.91	5284.9	266.96
1906-10	38.46	5372.3	264.56
1911-15	47.40	5773.9	278.93
1916-20	20.80	7178.1	300.61
1921-25	61.38	8293.1	334.94
1926-30	66.92	8636.4	350.92
1930-31	74.10	10090.0	391.90

Home Grown Cereals are Recommended

The increasing use of corn and oats as human food and the replacement of bread with patent foods ready for the table are largely responsible for the decreased per capita consumption of wheat in Pennsylvania, states Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran.

"This change in habits and buying practices need not affect the general welfare of Pennsylvania farmers providing a reasonable proportion of the wheat substitutes are Pennsylvania-grown," Secretary McSparran explains. "The trouble is we have permitted far too many of our 10,000,000 people to be fed, not with our home-grown wheat and other cereals, but with the more popular and more expensive food products produced and manufactured in other states. The same also applies in no small degree to the feed for our 3,000,000 domestic animals and 20,000,000 chickens.

"It has been asserted time after time that Pennsylvania-grown wheat will not make a high standard flour and in turn a high standard bread. This is inconsistent with the facts. Only recently a miller in southern Lancaster County milled some home-grown wheat and sent it to a widely recognized commercial laboratory for test. The results are as follows:

	"B B" (Bakers Bread) Standard	Lancaster County Sample
Absorption %	56.5	56.5
Loaf Volume C. C.	2060	2100
Texture	98	99
Color and Dress	B B	B B
Color Quality	Cr. White	Cr. White
Moisture % (As Received)	13.5	13.7
Moisture % (Basis Reported)	13.5	13.5
Dry Gluten	9.3	9.0
Ash %	.42	.407
Viscosity	55°	80°

"The laboratory report states: 'This flour has good baking quality, the loaf produced having good volume and fine texture. The color is bright though distinctly creamy and the flour is well dressed.'

"Other mills in the State have been able to meet the 'B B' standard.

"If, through the cooperation of millers and farmers, high-standard wheat were generally grown in Pennsylvania, farmers would have no need to fear the competition from more-distant producing areas."

Cattle Sale Held in Farm Show Building

An unusual opportunity for dairy farmers in central Pennsylvania to secure pure-bred registered cattle at bargain prices, was provided recently when 66 head of Holsteins were sold at auction in the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, Harrisburg. The animals were consigned by 27 prominent Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia breeders. The consignments included a number of leading State and County fair winners, many of which had outstanding cow testing association records.

The breeders who consigned animals for the sale were: H. D. Allebach, President, Interstate Milk Producers' Association, Trappe, Pa.; Anderson's Farm, Woodlawn, Maryland; Ashley Farm, Newtown Square, Pa.; C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.; Frank W. Fernsler, Lebanon, Pa.; W. E. Gorman, Media, Pa.; W. M. Hess, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Fred L. Hilner, Millville, Pa.; Willis M. Hunsberger, Plumsteadville, Pa.; Jesse E. Kurtz, Carlisle, Pa.; Lantoga Farms, Lititz, Pa.; Guy L. Lay, Newville, Pa.; H. E. Long, Landisville, Pa.; Charles E. Longacre, Royersford, Pa.; I. D. Myers & Son, Harrisonburg, Virginia; C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Norman E. Rishel, York, Pa.; Robertson Farms, York, Pa.; Earl D. Rockwell, Erie, Pa.; W. H. Sheaffer, Huntsdale, Pa.; Amos N. Shelly, Manheim, Pa.; Mervin C. Shughart, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.; R. Bruce Stewart, Carlisle, Pa.; S. T. Witmer, Hummelstown, Pa.; W. A. Woods, Carlisle, Pa., R. D 8.

The cattle, which included calves and yearlings as well as mature animals, sold for a total of $6,830, or an average of $104. The sale was managed by R. Austin Backus of Mexico, New York. Col. George W. Baxter of Elmira, New York, was auctioneer and W. A. Woods was local selection representative.

There is a possibility that another sale will be held under the same management in the Farm Show Building during November, officials state. The managers of the sale pronounced the facilities in the building ideal for conducting such sales.

Farm Mortgage Debt is $122,744,578

Despite an increase in Pennsylvania farm mortgage debt of $35,000,000 between 1925 and 1930, the ratio of this debt to the value of mortgaged property has dropped from 41.1 to 39.5 per cent, says the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a review of Federal census figures just released. The mortgaged debt was $122,744,578 in 1930 and the value of the mortgaged property, $310,942,821.

A census report on specified farm expenditures shows that Pennsylvania farmers paid $56,458,332 for hay, grain and mill feed purchased during 1929; $12,113,421 for fertilizer and $31,713,599 for farm labor. In all three cases, increases are shown when compared with 1924.

Census estimates on fruit indicate a downward trend in number of apple and peach trees but an increase in number of grape vines during the past ten years. The number of grape vines of all ages is estimated for 1929 at 8,899,361—almost twice as many as were shown by the census 30 years ago.

In farm improvements, the recent census shows astonishing changes since 1920. The number of automobiles on farms increased from 76,491 to 152,222; the number of motor trucks, from 9,372 to 47,062; and the number of tractors from 5,697 to 33,513. Farm homes with water piped into the dwelling increased from 46,402 to 64,064. Telephone connections decreased from 87,887 to 73,321, while dwellings lighted with electricity increased from 30,669 (gas included in this figure) to 45,638.

County Fairs to be Held Next Week

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, there will be two county and local fairs next week. The locations and dates of these are as follows:

County	Place	Date
Lycoming	Hughesville	Oct. 7-10
York	York	Oct. 6-10

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Pennsylvania Leads All States In Value of Eggs Produced

Pennsylvania poultry flocks produced in 1930, the most valuable egg crop of any State in the Union, according to the bureau of statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The total value was $42,737,000, almost a million dollars more than the value of the corresponding product in Ohio, the closest competitor.

The ten leading states in order of value of chicken eggs laid during the year are Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Iowa, California, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Kansas.

The cash income from eggs sold from farms amounted to $35,719,000, or almost 14 per cent of the total cash income from Pennsylvania agriculture last year. Out of the 1,766,000,000 chicken eggs laid, 51,000,000 were used for hatching purposes, 239,000,000 were consumed for food on farms, and the remainder were marketed. The average farm price for eggs marketed was 29 cents, five cents more than the United States average. Only ten states had a higher average farm price. They are: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Vermont, Arizona, New York and Florida.

Some idea of the prominence of the poultry industry in this Commonwealth is possible from this comparison: The cash income from eggs sold from farms in Pennsylvania is equal to the cash income from the same source in all of the following 17 States combined—New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

More than 20,000,000 chickens valued at $19,944,000 were reported on Pennsylvania farms at the beginning of the present year. This is approximately the same number, but a decrease of 25 per cent in value when compared with a year previous.

Farmers Marketing Very Little Wheat

Carlot receipts of wheat from Pennsylvania shipping points at the Baltimore terminal indicate that Pennsylvania farmers have marketed only 15 per cent as much wheat up to September 19, as they did during the corresponding period a year ago.

A summary of weekly reports to the State bureau of markets, reveals the receipt of only 64 carloads up to mid-September, compared with 420 carloads for approximately the same length of time last year.

This indicates that most farmers have stored their entire crop and will likely feed an unusually large proportion of this grain before the next harvest, market officials believe.

The penalty for producing low-quality wheat is another fact revealed by the terminal records, it is pointed out. Of the 64 carloads, 24 graded No. 2, 15 graded No. 3, 17 dropped to grade No. 4 and 8 were placed in "sample" grade. All but 11 carloads were reduced in grade and value because of garlic, weevil or smut. Almost 70 per cent of the receipts contained sufficient garlic to reduce the value of the shipment.

Co-ops., Big Factor in Farm Marketing

Cooperation among Pennsylvania farmers has become a factor of increasing importance in the marketing of farm products and the purchasing of farm supplies throughout the Commonwealth, H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, says in a new bulletin just issued by the Department on how to form and finance farmers' cooperative corporations.

"In 1925, the first year for which complete figures are available, cooperative organizations marketed $26,359,870 worth of farm products of 9.5 per cent of the total farm products sold by Pennsylvania farmers as shown by farmers' cash income, and they purchased $4,553,744 worth of farm supplies," Mr. Hanemann explains. "In 1930, the sales of farm products by cooperative marketing associations increased to $44,483,817 or 17.1 per cent of the total value of farm products marketed by Pennsylvania producers, and the purchases of farm supplies by cooperatives totalled $9,497,427.

Within the six years from 1925 to 1930, inclusive, the volume of farm products handled by or through cooperatives for producers of this State, has increased 80 per cent and the volume of supplies purchased by farmers' cooperative associations has more than doubled. In 1930, 30.5 per cent of all milk, 65.0 per cent of all mushrooms and 15.0 per cent of all fruits produced in Pennsylvania were sold by cooperative marketing associations but in 1925 only 21.8 per cent of all milk, 10.1 per cent of all fruits and no mushrooms were sold by such organizations.

"Not only has the volume of business increased but the number of farmers participating in cooperative associations has also grown. At the close of 1930, 49,163 Pennsylvania farmers were members of the various buying and selling organizations operating in this State, as compared with 41,160 at the end of 1925, an increase of 19.4 per cent. The number of farms in Pennsylvania in 1925, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, was 200,443 and in 1930 was 172,046. Assuming that each member of a cooperative association held a membership in one association only, 20.0 per cent of the farmers of the State were members of cooperatives in 1925 and 28.6 of our producers were "co-op" members in 1930."

The publication which is known as bulletin 505, reviews the provisions of the various Pennsylvania cooperative acts, explains how to incorporate an association, describes methods of financing, outlines membership rights and obligations, and specifies the taxes for which cooperatives are liable. Suggested forms for articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, and Contracts are given in the appendix. The bulletin is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Many Storekeepers Fined

Dozens of storekeepers in Pennsylvania have been prosecuted during the past month for selling or offering for sale, storage eggs under "fresh egg" placards.

It takes more than a placard to make eggs fresh in the eyes of the law, pure food officials assert. "Fresh eggs" means eggs actually fresh in every sense of the word; if used any other way, it means at least a ten dollar fine.

Recently 21 storekeepers were fined $10 each in Philadelphia for selling cold storage eggs as fresh eggs. They were all warned that a second offense would mean a heavier penalty.

Any person or dealer who buys crated cold storage eggs, properly marked and repacks them in cartons for resale by local grocers, are required to label such cartons accordingly, state officials explain. It is found that some cold storage eggs which have been shipped by the original shippers from warehouses in crates properly marked. find their way into smaller containers and specially prepared cartons which are sold by the retail trade without any attempt to re-label such eggs, as required by the law. Such sales are unlawful and when the State finds eggs sold under such conditions, the dealers are held responsible.

Farm Products Released from Beetle Ban

In compliance with a Federal order removing all restrictions on the interstate movement of farm products in the area covered by the Japanese beetle quarantine, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has lifted the corresponding restrictions as they relate to the movement of farm products within the Commonwealth. effective September 28. However, restrictions on the movement of cut flowers remain in effect.

It is also explained that lifting the ban on farm products, does not affect the quarantine on nursery stock, potted plants, soil, sand, compost, etc., which is in effect throughout the year. Likewise, the removal of the highway patrols does not change the quarantine on these products, R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, explains. The patrols are maintained as an additional precaution only during the period in which the beetles are present in number, and when the greatest danger of artificial spread exists.

County Fair Season Will Soon Close

The county fair season in Pennsylvania will be brought to a close during the third week of October, when the last exhibition of the schedule—that at Oil City in Venango County is held October 19-21.

While October marks the close of the county fairs, November ushers in the local farm products shows of which hundreds are held throughout the Commonwealth. These continue through December and reach a climax with the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 18-22. At the State Show this year, thousands of winners in local exhibitions will compete, in more than 650 classes, for prize money amounting to almost $38,000.

Opening of Egg Laying Contest Postponed Until November 1

The opening of the First Official Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest scheduled for October 1, has been postponed until November 1, according to an announcement from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This decision was made Saturday, October 26, after a conference with the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Poultrymen's Association.

The postponement was deemed advisable because the buildings and equipment, located near the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, were not sufficiently completed to house the birds properly. In making the announcement, officials pointed out that a number of similar contests in other states do not open until November 1. The competition will end September 23, 1932, as originally scheduled.

The buildings will contain the very latest facilities and will house between 90 and 100 pens of 13 birds each. More than 60 applications for entry had been received up to October 26. Applications will be accepted until the latter part of October, or as long as pens are available.

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Farm Prices And Purchasing Power

An upward trend in the farm price of eggs, wool, butter and calves; a stationary position in the price of milk, wheat, apples, lambs, and chickens; and a slight downward trend in the price of corn, potatoes and hogs, featured the farm price situation in Pennsylvania between August 15 and September 15 according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The price of the principal farm commodities on September 15, was more than 6 per cent below the pre-war level. Milk, eggs, butter, apples and chickens were from 2 to 40 per cent above pre-war, while wheat, corn, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, beef, cattle, hogs, calves, hay and wool were considerably below the 1910-14 average.

Taking the United States as a whole, the price level of commodities which farmers buy, remained unchanged between August 15 and September 15, while the farm price index on farm products sold, dropped from 75 to 72. This means that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar on September 15, was about 57 cents compared with 76 cents a year ago, and 92 cents two years ago. The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in Pennsylvania is somewhat above the average for the United States.

The following table gives the September 15 and August 15, 1931, and September 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Sept. 15 1931	Aug. 15 1931	Sept. 15 1930	Sept. 15 average 1910-1914
Milk Wholesale per 100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	*	1.59
Eggs per dozen	.279	.237	.33	.254
Butter per pound	.30	.27	.43	.30
Wheat per bushel	.51	.50	.86	.94
Buckwheat per bushel	.53	.60	1.01	.71
Corn per bushel	.63	.70	1.12	.79
Oats per bushel	.32	.31	.49	.46
Potatoes per bushel	.65	.75	1.25	.77
Apples per bushel	.70	.70	1.00	.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.90	5.80	7.40	6.42
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.20	7.30	10.40	8.24
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.10	7.80	10.70	8.28
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50	7.70	6.48
Chickens per lb.	.192	.195	.213	.138
Hay per ton	12.00	12.00	17.50	15.41
Wool per lb.	.18	.17	.23	.21
Index all farm products (U. S.)	72	75	111	100
Prices farmers pay (U. S.)	127	127	146	100
Farmers purchasing power (U. S.)	57	59	76	100

* Not available.

Damages by Dogs Reach $40,427.68

Damages caused by uncontrolled dogs to Pennsylvania livestock and poultry, amounted to $40,427.68 for the nine months ending October 1, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The amount of damage is $5,000 less than last year and $10,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1929, due primarily to the downward trend in prices. The number of damage claims is the same as a year ago and 21 less than two years ago.

The bureau reports increasing trouble this year from disowned dogs. Many owners who are not able to feed and keep a dog properly, are turning the animals loose or dropping them away from home. These hungry dogs pray upon livestock and poultry.

The total value of damage claims received by the State up to October 1, is reported as follows by counties: Adams, $486.75; Allegheny, $835.15; Armstrong, $498.30; Beaver, $493.-05; Bedford, $119.90; Berks, $1068.-05; Blair, $129.30; Bradford, $1136.-75; Bucks, $1635.25; Butler, $1373.-75; Cambria, 404.95; Cameron, $17.-00; Centre, $96.40; Chester, $1092.-80; Clarion, $125.60; Clearfield, $184.90; Clinton, $124.80; Columbia, $84.10; Crawford, $2180.25; Cumberland, $627.20; Dauphin, $555. 90; Delaware, $580.70; Erie, $1688.40.

Fayette, $1018.05; Franklin, $786.-30; Fulton, $141.10; Greene, $1932.-20; Huntingdon, $312.90; Indiana, $728.40; Jefferson, $85.20; Juniata, $186.90; Lackawana, $116.00; Lancaster, $1621.66; Lawrence, $642.95; Lebanon, $189.36; Lehigh, $626.30; Luzerne, $338.51; Lycoming, $823.-95; McKean, $71.10; Mercer, $1346.-65; Mifflin, $36.70; Monroe, $17.80; Montgomery, $1758.15; Montour, $264.80; Northampton, $997.55; Northumberland, $290.95; Perry, $280.65; Pike, $71.00; Potter, $522,-30; Schuylkill, $228.55; Snyder, $60.60; Somerset, $231.20; Sullivan, $124.90; Susquehanna, $677.55; Tioga, $960.50; Venango, $636.10; Warren, $403.80; Washington, $2682.10; Wayne, $248.95; Westmoreland, $1953.60; Wyoming, $529.20 and York, $943.95.

Pure Cider Vinegar May be Lawfully Sold by Farmers

Home-made vinegar which is the product of pure apple cider and made exclusively from apple juice, may be lawfully sold as apple cider vinegar, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, chief chemist bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Many farmers hesitate to sell their vinegar for fear it will not meet the requirements of the Vinegar Law, which specifies that cider vinegar shall contain not less than 4 per cent of acetic acid," Dr. Kellogg explains. "This is the standard for all vinegar, including so-called distilled or white wine vinegars. It is simply necessary that home-made cider vinegar be pure, meet the standard required and be properly labeled. There should be no difficulty in the sale of such vinegar, if it is made in the ordinary manner from apple juice properly fermented and kept free from added water or preservatives of any kind.

"If the vinegar is stronger in acid content than 4 per cent, the law permits a reduction in strength by the addition of pure water. In this case, however, the container must be plainly marked and branded showing that the vinegar has been reduced to the 4 per cent requirement by the addition of water.

"It is not required that samples be submitted to the Department to be tested, although it is desirable, should there be any doubt as to the strength of the vinegar, to have this simple test made by a commercial chemist.

"The vinegar should be labeled plainly to show its character or type in order to distinguish it from distilled and other types of fermented vinegar."

Dairyman Fined for Cheating Farmers

The Herold's Dairy of Butler, was prosecuted recently for under-reading the Babcock milk test and for not providing a licensed weigher and sampler as required by law, the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry reports.

The proprietor of the dairy paid a fine of $100 and costs and was required to rebate $52 to the dairymen who suffered loss due to manipulation of the test. The tester's license was revoked.

T. B. Tests Pass 30 Million Mark

More than 30,400,000 cattle throughout the United States are now under supervision in the control of bovine tuberculosis, according to a report from the Federal Government. Tested cattle are being added to the list at the rate of approximately 200,000 per month.

Other significant facts taken from the report are: "Testing on an area basis has progressed to a point where livestock owners and veterinarians have practically eliminated the disease from more than 40 per cent of all the counties in the United States.

"The degree of infection for the entire country has been reduced more than half. Many counties that formerly had 25 per cent or more of infection, have been cleaned up.

"Four States have been officially designated as modified accredited areas, signifying the practical elimination of the disease. These are Maine, North Carolina, Michigan, and Indiana. Four other States, Ohio, Idaho, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, have reduced the per cent of infection to a very low degree, and are expected to qualify for complete accreditation within a year."

235,000 Birds Entered in Improvement Work

Applications have been received for the inspection of approximately 235,000 birds in the breed improvement work conducted under the direction of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, according to E. J. Lawless, Jr., who is in charge of the work. More than 275,000 were inspected during the 1930-1931 season.

During September, bureau poultry specialists handled 64,037 birds, bringing the total for the season up to 126,341. Out of this number, 29,777 birds have been culled as unfit for breeding purposes.

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Secretary McSparran Issues Statement On Rural Road Program

Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, has issued the following statement to the farmers of the Commonwealth on the 20,000 mile road program in Pennsylvania.

"Objections are coming in to us from some of our farmer folk that the Highway Department is not taking the most important roads first and that they are laying down roads that are partially complete. In the first place, we must remember that the Fisher Administration contracted for the 1931 money up to May 31, with the result that the Highway Department is handicapped this year for lack of money.

"This Administration has adopted what seems to me to be a very logical and practical plan of building a number of cheaper roads that will get more people out of the mud and then taking up the more expensive type of roads when funds are more plentiful.

"They are also laying down the foundation stones but not putting on the finish. They say that they will watch after these roads this winter and certainly we will be better off this time next year, if the weaknesses of a road bed are pounded down and the weak spots covered with more stone. When the finish is finally put on a few months hence, we can reasonably expect these roads to stand up much better than if the finish were put on with weak spots underneath.

"The principle of getting the folks out of the mud has had scant attention by previous Administrations and we can well afford to give the Highway Department time to determine what is the best method of procedure with this cheaper type of roads and thus with as little expense as possible, get a greater mileage of roads.

"If this plan had been adopted when the Highway Department was established, we would have long ago been out of the mud and the added taxes that would have accrued from the gasoline tax and automobiles, would have been sufficient to have taken the weakness out of that system and would have provided the better type of road for intensive traffic."

Fall Apple Crop Being Harvested

The most economical way to purchase apples is by the barrel or bushel, State bureau of market officials explain in a timely statement to housewives. If kept in a cool place as in an unheated cellar, the late fall and winter varieties of apples will keep for a considerable period.

"Become familiar with the best varieties for eating raw, cooking and general purposes, and purchase the best for the particular requirement," the market specialists urge. "To insure the greatest value, purchase well graded fruit which has been grown in Pennsylvania.

"Good early fall varieties, suitable for cooking or eating raw, are: Jonathan, Grimes, McIntosh and Smokehouse. Later in the fall and early in the winter, Stayman and Rome are at their best both as a desert and cooking apples. The Rome is especially desirable for baking. Delicious is also excellent for eating raw during this period but is not so desirable for cooking.

"For the late winter months the Winesap, Greening, Northern Spy and Baldwin are recommended as good general purpose apples and York as a satisfactory cooking variety which is not so desirable for eating raw."

Millions of bushels of excellent fruit are now being harvested in the commercial apple belt.

Chinch Bugs Found In Columbia County

An infestation of Chinch bugs—a serious pest in the West—has been discovered in Columbia County, according to entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The infestation covers approximately 40 acres of farm land. Wheat, corn and Sudan grass have been grown in this area during the past summers, with some damage reported. The insect has completely killed the young timothy growing in the wheat.

While present in limited numbers in various parts of the State in the past, chinch bugs have not been known to do serious damage. The infestation in Columbia County is attributed to the abnormal weather of the past two years, a dry season being extremely favorable for the insect. Serious damage next year is not anticipated from the infestation if normal weather conditions prevail. Another dry summer, however, would likely cause an extension of the area and a continuation of the damage.

State Law Changes Old Fertilizer Custom

Commercial fertilizer has been used by Pennsylvania farmers for more than 75 years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in a review of recent changes in fertilizer regulations.

Mixed fertilizers, which include the principal plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, have been purchased by farmers since Civil War days, but throughout this period it has been customary to state the nitrogen contents in terms of ammonia equivalent.

The 1931 General Assembly, however, amended the existing fertilizer law so that in the future the nitrogen contents will be stated in terms of nitrogen. The difference between ammonia and nitrogen is shown by the following comparisons: 1 per cent of nitrogen equals 1.22 per cent of ammonia; 2 per cent of nitrogen equals 2.43 per cent of ammonia; 3 per cent of nitrogen equals 3.65 per cent of ammonia; 4 per cent of nitrogen equals 4.86 per cent of ammonia; and 5 per cent of nitrogen equals 6.08 per cent of ammonia.

Cow Testing Important Factor In Dairy Progress

Despite outstanding advancements, the production of dairy products in Pennsylvania has not kept pace with the phenomenal growth in population, the State Department of Agriculture, points out. All the milk produced in 1890 would have given each person in the Commonwealth at that time about one quart daily if all used as whole milk. Today the total production allows only slightly more than one pint per capita daily. This change is due to an increase of almost 100 per cent in population.

The number of milk cows at the present time is approximately the same as in 1890, but the average annual milk production per cow has increased from 3,500 to 5,000 pounds.

Some idea of the future possibilities in conducting a dairy herd on a profitable scale, is gained from statistics on the cow testing association work, compiled recently by the Pennsylvania State College. When cow testing work started in 1911, the average of the 517 cows in the one association then operating was 5,724 pounds of milk and 235 pounds of butter fat. The total feed cost was $55 and the milk value above feed cost for each cow was $53. In 1930, there were 86 associations operating in the Commonwealth, enrolling 27,576 cows. These cows averaged 8,081 pounds of milk and 310 pounds of butter fat for the year. The feed cost per cow was $104 (double that of 1911) but the value of the milk above feed cost averaged $143 per cow (almost three times that of 1911.)

After studying these figures, John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture, made the following comment: "Many farmers rather have the feeling that cow testing work is too much trouble and too much expense. Personally, I feel that this is a great mistake. When I was handling a herd of cows, I found it was a very great help to know what each cow was doing. When a cow testing association was not available, it was our custom to weigh and test the milk sufficiently to keep a knowledge of what each cow was doing.

"The following table indicates what a large measure of improvement has been made by those who have taken the trouble to keep carefully the records of their cows. This is especially true now because the high producing animals bring a larger return over the cost of feed and thus enables the farmer to have actually more money at the end of the year than he would have with a poor grade of animal."

Year	Production Milk (Lbs.) per Cow	Production B'fat (Lbs.) per Cow	Total Feed Cost per Cow	Milk Value Above Feed Cost
1911	5,724	235	$ 55	$ 53
1914	6,079	255	54	40
1915	6,042	250	48	45
1916	6,387	259	51	61
1917	6,116	247	57	71
1918	6,076	243	77	101
1919	6,093	255	94	125
1920	6,577	259	120	121
1921	6,811	270	102	116
1922	6,841	265	79	93
1923	7,142	282	79	105
1924	7,309	287	99	119
1925	7,343	283	101	126
1926	7,585	295	99	143
1927	7,695	302	101	149
1928	7,776	304	102	145
1929	7,751	301	105	143
1930	8,081	310	104	143

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture PA 1.24/4 George F. Johnson, Editor

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BUCKS POULTRYMEN BLAZE NEW PATH IN FARM MARKETING

"To a group of egg producers in Bucks County belongs the credit for establishing the first cooperative farmers' auction market in a production area of this State and the results of more than two months of actual operation augur well for the final success of the enterprise," writes H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in the October issue of Keystone Cooperation.

"Auction markets are by no means new institutions in this State," Mr. Hanemann explains, "for farm products have been sold at auction for over a century in Philadelphia, but heretofore auction markets for farm products have been limited to the large consuming centers and terminal markets. As far as can be learned from historical agricultural documents none of the terminal auctions have ever been operated by a group of farmers as a producers' cooperative enterprise. Therefore, the Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association which has recently established a farmers' cooperative egg auction at Doylestown, a town of 4,000 population and the county seat of the third largest egg producing county in this State, takes rank as a pioneer in agricultural marketing by establishing the first farmer owned and operated auction in a farming area of Pennsylvania.

"Producer-owned and operated egg auctions have been in successful operation in New Jersey for some time and a small group of Bucks County poultrymen who visited the Flemington auction late last spring were so impressed with this method of selling that they determined to follow it in their own county. Accordingly, meetings of poultrymen were called to discuss the auction method of selling at Doylestown and in June, twenty-eight producers agreed to form a cooperative agricultural association and sell their eggs through an auction to be conducted by it in the borough of Doylestown. A charter, under the Cooperative Act of June 12, 1919, authorizing the group to incorporate under the name of Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association was granted in June of this year and on Monday, July 13, the first eggs were sold at auction by it. Since then, two auction sales have been held weekly on each Monday and Thursday and thus far these sales have been most successful.

Egg Standards Adopted

"The Association established its business upon the sound principle of offering eggs for sale strictly on a quality basis only and of selling each lot of eggs by grade. In order to do this it was necessary to adopt standards for grading and to examine each lot of eggs carefully to determine by which grade it should be designated and offered for sale. The association adopted the official Pennsylvania Standards for grading fresh eggs, which conform closely to the United States Standards.

"Only egg producers residing in Bucks County who are members of the cooperative association, are permitted to sell their eggs through this auction. No eggs, whatsoever, will be sold or offered for sale for non-members. Every producer in Bucks County is eligible to membership in the organization and upon payment of the five dollars membership fee and acceptance of the by-laws of the association will be admitted to membership. The five dollars membership fee entitles the producer to life membership in the association but such membership cannot be transferred to another producer. At the close of business on September 17, 1931, the association had 82 members as compared with 28 members when it started business on July 13, 1931.

"This increase in membership has increased the volume of business handled by the association and has also attracted more buyers to the auction market. The average volume of eggs per auction during September, approximated 150 cases as compared with 100 cases average during July. During September, the average number of buyers attending each auction numbered 40, against an average of 25 during July. Up to September 17, 121 different buyers had patronized the association.

"To date, the egg auction has brought splendid financial results to its members. The influence which it has established is witnessed by an increase of more than 200 per cent in its membership within two months. If the organization continues to maintain its present high standard of quality and its spirit of fair dealing with buyers and members, the ultimate success of this cooperative auction should be assured."

800 Beverage Plants Licensed and Inspected

More than 800 beverage plants have been licensed in Pennsylvania and 3,500 inspections and investigations by State Beverage Agents have been made so far this year, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. During this same period, 659 samples of beverages and caustic solutions used in cleaning bottles, have been taken and examined by bureau chemists. Out of this total number of samples, several deficiencies of caustic solutions and failures to brand and label properly, were discovered. Selling agents were held responsible in these cases. Five prosecutions were made because of the use of saccarine and several for failure to renew licenses.

Dr. Kellogg also reports a number of cases where it became necessary to take prompt action for the sale of beverages in open containers, the product being cooled by the direct addition of ice.

"There are only a few isolated plants which do not have modern bottle-washing machines," Dr. Kellogg states. "Compared with the situation a few years ago when the Beverage Law was enacted, there has been a marked improvement not only in bottling practices, but in methods of labeling.

"At a recent conference of the Board of Consulting Chemists of the bureau, a definition for a cereal beverage was adopted. This definition is as follows: 'A cereal beverage is a beverage derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, such, for example, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, rice or any other cereal or substitute therefor produced by a process by which beer, ale, or porter is produced, or by any arrested fermentation process, and containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume.'

"This definition is identical with that approved by National Prohibition Authorties of the United States Treasury Department. The definition was accepted by the chemists with the understanding that the beverage does not include Yerba Maté, a South American herb, supplying caffeine. In several instances in the past this herb has been used in cereal beverages as a stimulant. The bureau feels that should this ingredient be employed in the preparation of this type of beverages, the bottles containing such beverages should be plainly labeled to show the presence of this ingredient which is not a normal constituent, and, therefore, should be declared."

More Interest Shown In Farm Cooperation

Farmers in various sections of the Commonwealth, are showing increasing interest in ascertaining the economic advantages that might be gained by marketing their products cooperatively, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Producers of eggs and apples especially are manifesting a keener interest in adopting cooperative marketing methods for the disposal of their products than they have ever shown before, and the demands for information from the bureau on cooperative marketing are greater than in any previous season," Mr. Stuart explains. "Evidently the low prices which are now prevailing for many farm products are forcing the more progressive producers to consider seriously ways and means of obtaining more for their products by united effort in selling them.

"In order to assist farmers in obtaining intelligent information and extensive discussion on the subject of the cooperative marketing of farm products, the Pennsylvania State College is completing arrangements for a two-day cooperative conference to be held on November 5 and 6 at the College. This conference will be open to every producer in this State and all farmers are cordially invited to attend. The cooperative marketing of milk and milk products, of fruits and vegetables, and of livestock will be discussed by Pennsylvanians now engaged in this line of marketing. In addition, the purchasing of farm supplies, problems involved in management and operation of cooperative associations and the subject of taxation will be extensively treated by experts on these subjects and by men actively engaged in cooperative endeavor.

"The conference will begin at 1:30 p. m., on Thursday, November 5 and will close at 9:00 p. m., on Friday, November 6. A golden opportunity is presented to producers through this meeting to obtain authentic and reliable information on the subject of cooperative marketing which is arousing increased interest among farmers."

Farmers In Borer Area May Exhibit At International

Word has been received by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, from B. H. Heide, manager of the International Livestock, Hay and Grain Show in Chicago, that exhibitors living in the European corn borer quarantined area will be permitted to exhibit corn at the International Show this year. Arrangements have been made by the Federal Government to heat-treat the samples at Springfield, Ohio, before forwarding to Chicago. More than 500 additional cash awards have been added to the premium list. Entries close November 10.

Detailed information can be secured by writing to the Manager, International Livestock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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State Grape Law Being Observed

Splendid cooperation from growers, truckers and shippers in the observance of the Pennsylvania Grape Law, is reported by the State bureau of markets. This law requires that all grapes shipped in closed packages must carry the name and address of the grower or shipper and the grade of the product must be stamped on the cover.

A close check is being made on all grapes transported from the Erie grape belt.

In addition to being a protection to growers, the Grape Law assures the consuming public a more dependable product than would otherwise be the case.

During the past month, grapes have been shipped or trucked from Erie County to points throughout the East and mid-west. All shipments have been examined by 15 inspectors employed by the bureau of markets.

New Low Records In Cold Storage

The 72 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on September 30, reported 1,434,000 fewer pounds of meat, 3,841,000 fewer pounds of butter and 2,163,000 fewer dozens of eggs than on the corresponding date in 1930, according to the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

While the amount of poultry in storage set a new high record, the total increase is more than cancelled by reductions in amount of fish, beef, veal and mutton in these food warehouses.

The sharp reduction in amount of butter stored, is one of the most unusual features of the September report, officials point out. The total amount is less than one-half of the average for the past 10 years and is a million pounds lower than the lowest previous record.

The figures for September 30, 1931 and for the corresponding date in 1930 are as follows:

	1931	1930
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	17,812,427	19,975,756
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	5,315,129	5,426,592
Butter (lbs.)	4,373,765	8,214,711
Poultry (lbs.)	3,476,111	2,371,666
Fish (lbs.)	2,377,286	3,039,971
Game (lbs.)	6,223	2,101
Beef (lbs.)	1,037,256	2,731,697
Veal (lbs.)	58,091	126,839
Mutton (lbs.)	97,936	265,098
Pork (lbs.)	3,091,269	3,040,773

High Quality Turkeys Await Thanksgiving

A turkey crop of unusually good quality will be available for the housewife's Thanksgiving selection, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The Pennsylvania crop will be approximately the same as last year with 54 per cent of the birds ready for the Thanksgiving market, compared with 52 per cent in 1930, the report shows. Poor hatchability this Spring and wet weather in the southeastern counties prevented local growers from raising more turkeys than during previous seasons.

The number of persons in Pennsylvania who raise turkeys on a small scale is decreasing, while the number raising more than a 1,000 birds each, is increasing, reporters state. In other words, it seems that the local turkey business is being generally shifted to a commercial basis.

The turkey report for the entire country indicates a two per cent increase over last year, due largely to greater numbers in Texas and other Pacific Coast states. These increases offset decreases in the North Central and Rocky Mountain states as a whole, although there were some states in these areas that had increases.

Conditions were quite favorable for the raising of young turkeys in most of the area west of the Mississippi River this year and the proportion of the poults hatched that were raised was above average. East of the Mississippi River, while conditions were less favorable for saving poults than in 1930, the proportion saved was about average. In both sections reports indicate that hatchings this year were rather poor.

Except in some of the states in the western drought area where feed has been short, turkeys apparently were in better than average condition on October 1 this year and comments from growers were quite general that the quality of the turkey crop this year is unusually good.

"An interesting sidelight on the turkey situation is the fact that during the past two years the industry has been developed in Argentine, South America," according to information from that country. "It has resulted from the discovery that turkey raising during Argentine's winter—June, July and August—are ready for market just at the time when the United States winter demands begin. Four hundred thousand Argentine turkeys are now on their way to the United States for the Thanksgiving market. They are being transported in the refrigerated holds of ocean vessels, killed and plucked and ready to market."

31 Growers Pass Plant Inspection

Of a total of 81 growers who applied for inspection and certification of bramble plants (raspberries and blackberries) in 1931, 31 growers or 38.2 per cent succeeded in having their stocks accepted at the final field inspection, according to a report from the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The standards of certification adopted this year provide for three inspections during the growing season, K. W. Lauer, pathologist, explains. Any plantings which showed more than a combined total of two per cent of mosaic, leaf curl, streak and crown gall at the final inspection were disqualified. These standards also require that plantings accepted for certification be sufficiently well isolated from other varieties and from uncertified stocks so that the risk of the inspected stock becoming diseased is reduced to a minimum.

A fourth and final inspection will be given the plants before shipment is made. Any stocks which show crown gall at the final inspection will not be accepted for certification.

Plantings were also examined for thrift and vigor. Only those fields which showed evidence of having had the best care and attention were accepted as being satisfactory for the production of planting stock.

Stocks certified include four varieties of black raspberries, four varieties of red raspberries and four varieties of blackberries. This list includes most of the common varieties grown in Pennsylvania. Plant buyers wishing a copy of this list should address their inquiry to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Record Interest In State Farm Show

A favorable crop season and a record offering of premium money have created more interest in the 20 competitive departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show than has ever been experienced before, John H. Light, director, states.

"A year ago, many regular exhibitors were not able to make entries because the drought had ruined their crops," Mr. Light explains. "This year, the situation is entirely different. Splendid crops are reported and hundreds of farmers who have never taken part in the Show before are now making plans to send exhibits.

"Every possible means is being used to get full information to farmers. More than 20,000 premium lists giving the distribution of $38,000 in cash awards, are now being mailed. Ten thousand posters announcing the date of the Show and other important facts, have been sent throughout the Commonwealth.

"The commercial exhibit booths are in greater demand apparently, than a year ago. There are more than 700 booths in the building, and of this total, less than 100 remain open to prospective commercial exhibitors. A number of firms which have never taken space in the exhibition before will be present this year."

More Eggs Consumed

The annual consumption of eggs in the Commonwealth is approximately 200,000,000 dozens, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in a review of trends in the poultry industry.

While production still falls short of the consumption by fully 25 per cent, the margin is less than at any time in the last half century, the Department believes. Consumption has been increased greatly through various educational efforts to acquaint the public with the health value of eggs in the diet and production has been increased both by increase of laying hens and in production per hen.

Various agencies, both private and public, cooperate in nation-wide egg campaigns each year. Only recently the leading railroad system in the Commonwealth attached to its dining car menu, a small silver placard cut in the shape of an egg with this printed description, "A Package of Sunshine." This was done on the occasion of Autumn Egg Week, August 25-31.

80 Pens Entered In Egg Contest

Eighty pens of 13 birds each, representing five different breeds and coming from nine states in addition to Pennsylvania, are taking part in the first official Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest which started here November 1, W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, reports.

While more than two-thirds of the pens are Single Comb White Leghorns, other breeds represented are: Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, Australorps and Barred Rocks.

The States from which entries have come include, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Florida, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

The contest, housed in its recently constructed facilities, is located near the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building at Cameron and Maclay Streets in Harrisburg.

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PA 1.24/4

74 Poultrymen Enter 1040 Birds In Official Egg Laying Contest

The first official Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest opened November 1, with 80 pens containing 1040 birds of 5 different breeds entered. The pens are divided among the breeds as follows: Sixty-four Single Comb White Leghorns, eight Barred Plymouth Rocks, four Rhode Island Reds, two White Plymouth Rocks and two Australorps.

The official entry list as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture follows:

Single Comb White Leghorns

Adamstown Poultry Farm, Adamstown, Pa.; F. A. Alleva, Phoenixville, Pa.; Taylor Anderson, Volant, Pa.; Bachelier Brothers, Grampian, Pa.; C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa.; M. W. Bennett, Schwenksville, Pa.; Carlton E. Birchard, Birchardville, Pa.; Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Pa.; Cedar Ledge Poultry Farm, Canton, Pa.; A. B. Clark & Sons, Doylestown, Pa.; Lester L. Cox, Aldan, Pa.; Cullen's Hatchery, Elkview, Pa.; Egg & Apple Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Grandview Poultry Farms, Zeeland, Michigan; William Heimberger & Son, Saltsburg, Pa.; Highland Poultry Farm, Catasauqua, Pa.; G. H. Hocker, Milanville, Pa.; Inglenook Poultry Farm, Concordville, Pa.; Jacobus Poultry Farm, York, Pa.; Joachim Breeding Farm, Riverton, N. J.; B. F. Kahler & Sons, Hughesville, Pa.; Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Centre Hall, Pa.; Knollwood Farms, Dallas, Pa.; Guy A. Leader, York, Pa.; Leffard Poultry Farm, Huntingdon, Pa.; Line Ash Farm, Emlenton, Pa.; McNees Farms, Coraopolis, Pa.; Thomas Mack & Sons, West Sunbury, Pa.; Melhorn Fruit & Poultry Farm, Mount Joy, Pa.; Misner Poultry Farm, Williamsport, Pa.; L. R. Montz, Lewisburg, Pa.; G. F. Moore, Summerdale, Pa.; Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass.; Mount Side White Leghorn Farm, Liverpool, Pa.; Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Pa. Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa.; Pine Springs Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa.; Potter Poultry Plant, Mifflintown, Pa.; Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.; Reeder's Poultry Farm, Mount Union, Pa.; Rentzel's Leghorn Farms, Dover, Pa.; Rinker Poultry Farm, Catasauqua, Pa.; Roux and Shotton, Farrell, Pa.; North Shellenberger, McAlisterville, Pa.; Smiley Farms, Jackson, Michigan; S. A. Speaker, Williamsport, Pa.; Stranahan Brothers, Spartansburg, Pa.; Sunny Bank Poultry Farm, Homer City, Pa.; Taylor Brothers, Newtown, Pa.; Tip Top Poultry Plant, Honesdale, Pa.; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa.; Towanda Hatchery, Towanda, Pa.; Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.; Vandermast Farm, Stemmers Run, Maryland; Gustav Walters, Vineland, N. J.; Hollace S. Walters, Fairview, Pa.; Warren Poultry Farm, Lewes, Delaware; Wayne Poultry Farm, Milanville, Pa.; Wene Chick Farms, Vineland, New Jersey; White Leghorn Egg Farm, Hegins, Pa.; Wirtanen Poultry Farm, Girard, Pa.; C. E. Wolfe, Miland, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Joseph L. Darlington, Tarpon Springs, Florida; Ivy Hill Hatchery, Hellam, Pa.; S. W. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa.; Marriet Poultry Farm, Carlisle, Pa.; Potter Poultry Plant, Mifflintown, Pa.; Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.; Spring Hill Farm, Smithsburg, Maryland; Towanda Hatchery, Towanda, Pa.

Rhode Island Reds

Cane Poultry Farm, Lambertville, New Jersey; Redneb Farm, Allentown, Pa.; Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.; Towanda Hatchery, Towanda, Pa.

White Plymouth Rocks

Five Point Farm, Lebanon, Pa.; E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Australorps

Penn Monto Farms, Lansdale, Pa.; Sayre's Electric Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa.

Purpose

"The primary purpose of the contest," states Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran, "is: First, to make available to Pennsylvania Poultrymen an official record making institution for their great industry, and second, to create a general interest among all flock owners in the type of bird that makes egg laying records."

Fined for Disregarding Grape Grading Law

Fred Williams of Erie County has been prosecuted by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for disregarding provisions of the State Grape Grading Law, according to George A. Stuart, director. Williams was fined for transporting grapes in closed packages without the required markings on the outside of the package.

Under the grape marking law, no grapes in closed packages may be shipped for sale or thereafter sold or exposed for sale in Pennsylvania, except when marked in a plain and conspicuous manner with a statement of (1) the grade, (2) the net quantity or weight of contents, and (3) the name and address of the person or association under whose authority the grapes are packed. The grade markings on the package must conform to the standards of the United States Grades for grapes, but any person not desiring to grade his grapes, may mark his packages as "unclassified."

The law also provides that no package containing grapes, the label on them or any advertising accompanying them, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the grapes, which shall be false or misleading in any particular.

Two Bureaus Merged

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, recently announced the merging of the division of publications and publicity with the bureau of statistics in the Department of Agriculture and the promotion of George F. Johnson to the directorship of the newly created bureau of statistics and information.

Mr. Johnson has been editor and publicity director for the Department and the State Farm Show for the past seven years, and has been serving as acting director of the bureau of statistics since the retirement of L. H. Wible last spring.

"This reorganization brings together under one head the work which was formerly scattered through several different branches of the Department, thus enabling the public to secure promptly the fullest benefit of the statistical and informational service, and at a considerable reduction in expenditure when compared to the previous arrangement," Secretary McSparran explains.

Value of Pa. Farmer's Dollar Is Greater Than U. S. Average

An increase in the farm price of milk, eggs and butter but a sharp drop in the price of buckwheat, corn, potatoes and apples featured the local farm economic situation between September 15 and October 15, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The prices of all principal grain crops and livestock on October 15, were considerably below the pre-war level. However, the price of milk, eggs and poultry—three extremely important sources of farm income in Pennsylvania—were somewhat above the 1910-1914 level. When the principal products are considered in relation to their market importance, the index of farm prices for Pennsylvania is 91, or only 9 per cent below pre-war. When divided into classes the comparisons with the pre-war period are: Grain 45 per cent below, fruit and vegetables 34 per cent below, meat animals 9 per cent below, dairy and poultry products 6 per cent above, hay and wool 27 per cent below. The price index for the entire country is 68, or 32 per cent below the 1910-1914 period. Using the same index for what farmers have to pay for commodities purchased for both Pennsylvania and United States, it is found that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar is 72 cents, while that for the entire United States is only 54 cents.

The following table gives the October 15 and September 15, 1931, and October 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Oct. 15 1931	Sept. 15 1931	Oct. 15 1930	Oct. 15 average 1910-1914
Milk wholesale per 100 lbs.	1.85	1.75	*	1.75**
Eggs per dozen	.33	.279	.38	.29
Butter per lb.	.33	.30	.42	.32
Wheat per bushel	.49	.51	.83	.95
Buckwheat per bushel	.37	.53	.96	.69
Corn per bushel	.48	.63	1.02	.75
Oats per bushel	.30	.32	.49	.46
Potatoes per bushel	.50	.65	1.25	.69
Apples per bushel	.55	.70	1.05	.59
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.80	5.90	7.20	6.28
Hogs per 100 lbs.	6.50	7.20	10.40	8.46
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.10	8.10	10.80	8.38
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.90	6.50	7.40	6.10
Chickens per lb.	.196	.192	.215	.134
Turkeys per lb.	.28	*	.32	.175
Hay per ton	11.80	12.00	18.00	15.51
Wool per lb.	.18	.19	.23	.23
Index of farm prices				
United States	68	75	106	100
Pennsylvania	91	*	*	100
Prices farmers pay				
United States	126	127	144	100
Farmers purchasing power				
United States	54	57	74	100
Pennsylvania	72	*	*	100

* Not available — ** 4% milk

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490,336 Dogs Licensed; 19,118 Strays Killed

The monthly dog law enforcement report issued by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reveals the licensing of 490,336 dogs and 628 kennels, the killing of 19,118 uncontrolled dogs, the prosecution of 4,314 dog owners for disregarding the law, the receipt of 1,652 damage claims amounting to $45,856.48, and the payment of $2,429.31 by owners of dogs for damages done. The report covers the first ten months this year, with the exception of the number of individual dog licenses issued, which is the total for the first nine months.

Allegheny County leads in number of individual and kennel licenses issued, and in number of uncontrolled dogs disposed of. Cambria County tops all counties in number of dog owners prosecuted, the total being one-eighth of all reported in the State. Crawford County with 103, heads the list in number of damage claims while the total value of claims is highest in Washington County.

The number of individual licenses issued and the number of owners prosecuted are reported by counties as follows:

County	Licenses Issued	Prosecutions
Adams	3,714	2
Allegheny	31,485	472
Armstrong	7,411	88
Beaver	8,296	56
Bedford	5,629	39
Berks	16,287	116
Blair	10,872	225
Bradford	5,713	34
Bucks	8,847	72
Butler	7,424	119
Cambria	14,584	568
Cameron	456	.....
Carbon	4,177	33
Centre	4,281	108
Chester	13,661	106
Clarion	4,091	33
Clearfield	6,265	43
Clinton	2,790	14
Columbia	5,237	27
Crawford	7,406	86
Cumberland	5,712	31
Dauphin	10,740	120
Delaware	12,528	95
Elk	2,536	27
Erie	10,926	77
Fayette	13,094	45
Forest	709	6
Franklin	5,469	34
Fulton	1,661	6
Greene	4,375	34
Huntingdon	4,502	33
Indiana	7,781	57
Jefferson	4,781	38
Juniata	1,935	14
Lackawanna	9,398	103
Lancaster	14,680	46
Lawrence	6,231	54
Lebanon	5,595	30
Lehigh	8,245	9
Luzerne	21,990	95
Lycoming	6,969	12
McKean	4,031	6
Mercer	8,270	24
Mifflin	3,047	12
Monroe	3,258	44
Montgomery	16,193	70
Montour	1,471	14
Northampton	9,524	170
Northumberland	7,790	52
Perry	3,537	1
Pike	1,365	17
Potter	1,869	1
Schuylkill	15,377	17
Snyder	1,918	15
Somerset	8,603	95
Sullivan	942	4
Susquehanna	4,514	35
Tioga	3,469	46
Union	1,490	12
Venango	6,217	88
Warren	3,684	10
Washington	16,613	157
Wayne	4,108	69
Westmoreland	20,057	53
Wyoming	2,211	37
York	12,295	58
Total	490,336	4,314

Rush Plans For Largest Farm Show

Plans for the sixteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show are being rapidly completed and interest in both the commercial and competitive departments exceeds that of a year ago, John H. Light, director, states in a report to the Farm Show Commission.

"The construction of the addition which will add 15,000 square feet to the livestock departments of the exhibits, is well under way, and completion for use during the coming show is now assured," Mr. Light says.

"Thousands of tons of cinders have been spread over the ground in the rear of the building so that satisfactory parking will be available for at least 3,600 cars."

The plots in front of the building have been graded and the Farm Show Commission has approved a plan for landscaping which calls for attractive plantings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. It is expected that some of this landscaping will be done before January 15.

Only 60 out of 725 booths remain unreserved. which means that the commercial space will be sold long before the Show opens.

At a recent meeting of the farm show committees representing all the agricultural organizations of the State, there was a unanimous feeling that all competitive departments will be crowded to capacity. A number of new features are promised this year in practically all sections of the exhibition.

State Cooperates In Simplifying Fertilizer Labels and Guarantees

Pennsylvania is cooperating with eleven other northeastern States in bringing about changes in fertilizer practices which will be helpful to farmers in buying fertilizer, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The new fertilizer law effective January 1, requires that contents of fertilizers must be stated in terms of nitrogen and not in terms of ammonia and that the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash must be stated in whole numbers. The new regulations also provide that the analysis or formula grade must be included as a part of the brand name.

Dr. Kellogg points out that the nitrogen in fertilizers is present in many different forms, among which may be mentioned sulfate, of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, tankage, fish meal, cottonseed meal, and other animal and plant by-products. But nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of these materials. For this reason, among others, it is desirable that the name of the element "nitrogen" and not one of the forms in which it occurs, should be used. One per cent of nitrogen is equal to 1.22 per cent of ammonia.

The new regulations will make it easier for farmers to determine the value of various fertilizers that are offered for sale and will also assist manufacturers in keeping down the cost of making and selling fertilizers.

Campaign For Pure Foods Goes On

Making "pure cider vinegar" from acetic acid and waste vinegar proved a short road to prosecution and $600 in fines for 12 vinegar merchants in Pittsburgh during the past month, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg's pure food report for October.

The vinegar law sets up specific requirements for "pure cider vinegar" and any attempt to sell a bogus product is sure to prove costly and embarrassing, Dr. Kellogg explains. Farmers who make vinegar from pure apple cider by proper fermentation, come within the law.

Another noteworthy clean-up made during the month involved ice cream "bootleggers" in Philadelphia. Seventeen of them were found selling lesser known brands of ice cream from cabinets furnished and carrying the labels and other advertising matter of well-known manufacturers. This practice was made illegal by an amendment to the ice cream law at the 1931 regular session of the General Assembly.

A continuation of the campaign against watered butter brought 10 additional prosecutions during the month. A special effort has also been made to prevent the sale of stale eggs as fresh eggs and 29 prosecutions resulted during the four-week period.

Livestock and Poultry Entries Close Dec. 15

Entries in the livestock and poultry departments of the coming Pennsylvania Farm Show close December 15, three weeks earlier than last year, John H. Light, director, states in a warning to all interested parties to make entries at once. The date was advanced by the Farm Show Commission to give more time for printing the official entry list.

Premium lists and entry blanks may be secured from the Show Headquarters in Harrisburg, or from the offices of the County Agricultural Agents in the various county seats.

More Hog Cholera Reported in State

More than the normal amount of hog cholera is reported in Pennsylvania, according to Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Several reasons are given by Dr. Munce for this increase, the most important being a reduction in the use of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus during the last two years, with a corresponding increase in number of unvaccinated swine.

The serum and virus used for vaccination are selling at a reasonable price, so that it is to the advantage of swine growers to give more consideration to the value of vaccination, now that the disease has become more prevalent. The cost of vaccination is so small compared with the possible loss resulting from an outbreak of the disease, that prompt vaccination should be included in every farmer's program for profitable swine growing, officials point out.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Complete Harvesting of High Quality Crops

Due to a clear, dry fall, the harvesting season with crops among the best and largest in the history of Pennsylvania, has been practically completed, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Thankful for full crops, if not profitable prices, most farmers enter the Holiday season with bins, cribs, mows and storage cellars filled with hay, grain, fruits and vegetables of exceptional quality. Much of this produce will undoubtedly be marketed during the coming winter and spring, at prices somewhat higher than that prevailing at harvest time.

The present year will be remembered for its record crops, both in quality and quantity. The corn crop is the best in ten years with 88 per cent merchantable, compared to 56 per cent last year. The fruit crops have been the largest and best since 1926, more than half of the apples harvested this year grading U. S. No. 1. The quality of the buckwheat and tobacco crops are also above the average.

The November 1, 1931 estimates of crop production compared with the estimated yields in 1930 are given by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service as follows:

Crop		1931	1930
Corn	bus.	64,107,000	26,840,000
Winter wheat	bus.	21,080,000	21,938,000
Oats	bus.	30,496,000	35,025,000
Barley	bus.	1,767,000	1,328,000
Rye	bus.	2,590,000	2,210,000
Buckwheat	bus.	3,938,000	2,150,000
Potatoes	bus.	26,441,000	18,711,000
Tobacco	lbs.	57,772,000	39,372,000
Tame hay	tons	3,675,000	3,305,000
Apples (total)	bus.	13,575,000	9,774,000
" (commercial)	bbls.	1,732,000	1,150,000
Peaches	bus.	2,470,000	936,000
Pears	bus.	646,000	620,000
Grapes	tons	24,840	18,630

Fruit Inspections Set New Records

Shipping-point inspectors employed jointly by the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture, classified 2,015 carloads of fruit in Pennsylvania during October, thus setting a new high record, states D. M. James supervising inspector, bureau of markets Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The previous high total was 1,577 cars inspected during October 1930.

Practically all carloads and many truck-loads of grapes shipped from Erie County were inspected, there being 1,042 grape certificates of grade issued during the month. Nine hundred and seventy-three certificates were issued on apple shipments for export, for going into domestic trade, or for movement into cold storages.

Cattle in 54 Townships Await Tuberculin Test

All the cattle in fifty-four townships located in seventeen counties are on the waiting list for the tuberculin test, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Forty-two counties are now "modified accredited" meaning that the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to a negligible amount. In three additional counties, all the cattle have been tested, so that accreditation will likely be realized within a short time.

Over 1,100,000 cattle in Pennsylvania are now under supervision in the bovine tuberculosis eradication work. A total of 62,460 cattle were tested during October, and of this number only 1,792, or less than three per cent reacted.

Losses from Cholera Can be Prevented

Losses from hog cholera are increasing and in some counties the disease is assuming epizootic proportions, asserts Dr. M. L. Sweigard, field specialist in swine diseases bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

To prevent heavy losses, Dr. Sweigard, makes the following suggestions: "Owners of swine who raise just a few animals for slaughter purposes, should consult their local veterinarian and have these animals serum treated. The 'serum alone' method will protect the swine for a period of thirty days and will not infect the premises.

"Owners who have a number of swine of various classes, should have their veterinarian administer the 'simultaneous or double' treatment, which will result in the lifelong immunity of swine against cholera.

"Another very important point which is often overlooked is the feeding of garbage or table scraps to swine which have not been vaccinated against cholera by either the 'serum alone' or the 'simultaneous' method.

"Any swine brought to an owner's premises, should not be added to a herd until such swine have been segregated from the original herd for a period of at least thirty days.

"In addition to vaccination and segregation, owners should give more attention to providing clean pens and yards for their swine. Swine are no different from other animals in respect to benefits resulting from sanitary quarters."

Motor Trucks Become Important Marketing Medium in the East

Motor trucks are hauling approximately 15 per cent of the total shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables transported twenty miles or more to market, the Federal Government has found after surveying methods of marketing in Pennsylvania and other States. In Southeastern Pennsylvania motor trucks haul 18 per cent of the shipments going twenty miles or more.

"Trucks have expedited transportation on short hauls, and have made the distribution of highly perishable products more direct and less wasteful under certain conditions," the Government report concludes.

"Products most suited to long-distance transportation by motor truck are the light, quickly perishable fruits and vegetables, or those that yield a high freight revenue and require expeditious movement to market.

"Distances covered by trucks have increased; highly perishable products are now being hauled regularly as much as 400 miles, and even greater distances in some areas.

"Redistribution from city markets to surrounding trade territories has grown in volume and in distance. Except for local supplies, the area within 50 miles is now usually supplied with fruits and vegetables by truck from the large city market. In the outer rim of the trade territory up to 150 miles and sometimes farther, trucks compete with mixed cars and express shipments from the large city and with straight cars shipped direct from producing areas.

"It was estimated that 50 per cent of the total receipts on the wholesale markets at Pittsburgh was trucked out of the metropolitan area in the spring of 1930, and at Baltimore 24 per cent was trucked out."

State Keeps Tab on Meat Supply

Almost ten million pounds of meat have been examined so far this year in the meat hygiene work conducted by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

Records in the Bureau show that 19,379 pounds of this meat was condemned as unfit for human food, and ordered removed from marketing channels.

In addition to post-mortem examinations of food animals which are in process of slaughtering and dressing and the inspecting of meat food products, the Bureau made 1,758 examinations of meat markets and 7921 examinations of slaughter houses in the enforcing of sanitary requirements to safeguard the public meat supply. It was necessary to issue closing orders on a number of establishments until insanitary conditions were corrected, some establishments were closed permanently.

Many Bee Colonies Illegally Housed

In the inspection of 47,576 colonies of bees in 7,395 apiaries located in 42 counties this year one out of every five colonies was found to be housed in illegal hives, states H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in a report on the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Bee Law. Furthermore, one out of every fourteen was found diseased. In an effort to control disease, 2,163 colonies were burned.

The following tabulation gives the number of colonies inspected, the number found diseased, and the number housed illegally:

County	Colonies Inspected	Colonies Diseased	Illegal Hives
Adams	158	....	....
Allegheny	1,659	182	279
Armstrong	2,729	247	428
Berks	3,634	170	1,020
Blair	2,054	94	386
Bradford	971	79	29
Bucks	3,056	340	329
Butler	3,206	772	256
Cambria	105	1	61
Cameron	34	3	....
Carbon	44	6	....
Chester	234	5	88
Clarion	337	14	28
Clearfield	40	11	....
Columbia	128	3	18
Crawford	1,183	122	169
Cumberland	537	5	160
Dauphin	60	3	....
Delaware	354	23	34
Erie	4,132	377	779
Forest	133	....	10
Franklin	3,232	9	628
Greene	564	....	85
Jefferson	730	14	6
Lancaster	1,904	40	371
Lawrence	35	5	....
Lehigh	264	26	21
Lycoming	25	21	....
Mifflin	1,547	9	192
Montgomery	1,752	69	230
Montour	1,353	168	330
Northampton	....	5	....
Northumberland	980	84	213
Perry	1,680	17	581
Philadelphia	3	....	1
Pike	54	....	2
Snyder	1,695	102	987
Union	851	22	215
Warren	210	13	6
Washington	509	2	142
Wayne	1,878	28	274
York	3,453	126	1,207
Total	47,576	3,217	9,560

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New Standards Adopted for Foods and Drinks

New standards and definitions for a number of food products and several new rules for uniform procedure in the enforcement of food laws, have been adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture upon receommendation by the consulting chemists of the bureau of foods and chemistry.

The use of the word "Health" in connection with the trade or brand name of food products, as for example, "Health Milk" or "Health Food" is declared to be an improper method of branding.

Consideration has been given to so-called "imitation" ice creams which have been found to be low in butterfat. Such products, when containing less than 10 per cent. of butterfat, are declared to be unlawful.

In the case of those so-called "double strength vanilla extracts" it was decided that this type of extract could not be designated as being 150 per cent strength.

Medicated chewing gums, namely, gums which included certain substances designed to act as antiseptics and also those containing laxative substances, are declared to be unlawfully sold unless they are distinctly labeled and sold as medicated products.

New Definitions

The following new standards and definitions have been adopted by the chemists:

"*Wafers, waffle wafers, ice cream wafers* shall be free from any added color and they shall also be free from saccharine or other artificial sweeteners."

"*Sugar wafers*, exclusive of the filling or frosting, shall be free from any added color and they shall also be free from saccharine or other artificial sweeteners."

"The addition of pumpkin, squash, carrots or other highly colored ingredients, regardless of labeling, to *bakery products*, which may give the fictitious appearance of egg richness, is unlawful."

"*Sherbert* is a frozen product made from milk or milk products and including ice cream mix, approved sweetening material and fruit flavoring material with or without stabilizers, frozen to the consistency of ice cream and containing not more than 5 per centum of milk solids."

"*Ice* is a frozen product made from water, approved sweetening material and fruit flavoring material, with or without stabilizers, frozen to the consistency of ice cream and containing no milk solids whatever."

"*Chocolate drink* is a beverage made from chocolate sirup, milk, either whole or skimmed, and potable water, plain or carbonated. It contains not less than 8 per centum of sucrose."

"*Cereal beverage* is a beverage derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, such, for example, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, rice or any other cereal or substitute therefore, produced by a process by which beer, ale, or porter is produced, or by any arrested fermentation process, and containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume."

"*Lime-lithia bottled beverages* shall contain not less than 100 grains of lithium salt, expressed as lithium carbonate, in each gallon of the finished beverage, which is approximately equivalent to 5 grains for each 6-ounce bottle."

Revisions Made

Revisions are reported in 15 standards and definitions previously adopted. The products included in these revisions are: Ice cream cones, ice cream, fruit ice cream, nut ice cream, mayonnaise salad dressing, catsup, chili sauce, saraparilla, root beer, root beer flavor, birch beer, birch beer flavor, cream soda water and cream soda water flavor.

A pamphlet carrying the full details is being published as a supplement to general bulletin 485 which gives the standards and definitions for hundreds of food products.

Farm Youths Renew Interest in Agriculture

"One of the most hopeful signs for the future of agriculture in Pennsylvania at this time of economic distress, is the enthusiastic desire of farm boys and girls to learn improved methods of farming and rural home making" says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Seventeen thousand young farm folks, representing all sections of the Commonwealth, are enrolled this year in either 4-H Club work conducted by the Pennsylvania State College, or in rural community vocational schools supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction. The present enrollment represents a 67 per cent increase over that of three years ago. To find this favorable attitude existing among so many farm youths should lend courage to older people who are perhaps more closely confronted with the problems of the day.

"The renewed interest in agricultural life now so noticeable on every hand, gives particular significance to the announcement that 'short courses' will be provided at the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture this winter. These courses are designed especially for those who do not wish to spend four or even two years in college, but who desire to become familiar with the very latest agricultural information and practices. The courses will open January 4, 1932 and continue to February 26, 1932. An opportunity is thus provided to any one who has an average grammar school education and a desire to learn the newer developments in the science of agriculture."

More Butter Consumed

Despite a reduction in consumers purchasing power during the past year, more butter was consumed throughout the United States during the first ten months this year, than during the corresponding period in 1930, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A marked decrease in butter stock is also reported. On November 1st, cold storage holdings of butter were reported by the Federal Government as 56,164,000 pounds, compared with 109,646,000 pounds a year ago and a five-year average of 114,682,000 pounds. The greater demand for butter is due in part at least to the low prices which have prevailed during the past year. Thousands of potential butter consumers had been eating substitutes. With butter selling as cheap as the higher-grade butter substitutes have sold at times in the past, many of these consumers have returned to the genuine product. This is supported by the fact that the amount of oleomargarine manufactured during several months of the past summer, was 40 to 50 per cent less than during the corresponding months in 1930.

The State bureau of foods and chemistry also reports a reduction in the number of dealers taking out license to sell oleomargarine. Only 54 such licenses were issued during the six months from May 1st to October 1st, this year, compared with 311 during the corresponding period in 1930. The total licenses issued for the present year to November 1st, is reported as 4600, or 292 less during the first ten months of last year.

Another interesting sidelight on the dairy situation is the receipt by the Department of an increasing number of requests for information about how to make butter and cheese on the farm. The present generation's specialization in whole milk marketing has resulted in farm butter and cheese making becoming a lost art in many localities.

Judges from 8 States to Place Show Ribbons

Forty-six experienced judges from eight States and the District of Columbia have been selected by the State Farm Show Commission to make the awards at the Sixteenth Annual Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 18-22, 1932.

These men and women and the departments they will judge have been announced by the Commission as follows: Horses—D. J. Kays, Columbus, Ohio; sheep, John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, State College, Pennsylvania; swine—C. S. Coffey, Columbus, Ohio; beef cattle—F. L. Bentley, State College, Pennsylvania; dairy cattle—Ayrshire—John Cochrane, Bernardsville, New Jersey; Brown Swiss—J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, New York; Guernsey—J. S. Clark, Huntingdon, New York; Holstein—H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa; Jersey—G. C. White, Storrs, Connecticut.

Dairy Products: Milk—C. J. Babcock, Washington, D. C., and D. H. Bailey, State College, Pennsylvania; butter—E. E. Small, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; corn—J. Stanley Cobb, State College, Pennsylvania; and H. B. Musser, State College, Pennsylvania; small grains—C. O. Cromer, State College, Pennsylvania; potatoes—E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, New York, and C. F. Noll, State College, Pennsylvania; tobacco—P. W. Baker, Landisville, Pennsylvania; A. W. Gehman, Akron, Pennsylvania and J. W. Brenneman, Millersville, Pennsylvania.

Apples—G. W. Peck, Ithaca, New York; vegetables—Dr. W. B. Mack, State College, Pennsylvania; maple syrup—A. C. McIntyre, State College, Pennsylvania and Miss Ethel Jefferds, State College, Pennsylvania; apiary products—W. J. Nolan, Washington, D. C.; wool—John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, State College, Pennsylvania; eggs—E. W. Callenbach, State College, Pennsylvania; D. R. Marble, State College Pennsylvania; P. H. Margolf, State College, Pennsylvania, and E. J. Lawless, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Poultry—Buff Rocks—I. M. Asbjeld, Alcester, South Dakota; Buff Leghorns—J. J. Bedel, Millvale, Pennsylvania; Brown Leghorns—Wm. Awerswald, Millvale, Pennsylvania; Silver Wyandottes—Robert Light, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pennsylvania; C. S. Smith, West Milton, Pennsylvania; Wm. Minnich, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; W. H. Rice, College Park, Maryland and Paul P. Ives, New Haven, Connecticut.

Home Economics—Foods—Miss Ethel Jefferds, State College, Pennsylvania and Miss Anne Forbes, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; clothing—Miss Margaret Brown, State College, Pennsylvania; Miss Edith Morton, State College, Pennsylvania; Miss Mabel McDowell, State College, Pennsylvania and Miss Sarah Mason, State College, Pennsylvania; horseshoe pitching contest—Frank R. Nevin, Rochester, New York and C. D. Jeffries, State College, Pennsylvania.

John H. Light, director of the Show, has issued a second notice to all farmers who expect to make entries in the livestock and poultry departments that December 15th is the final date for receiving entries in these departments. This date is several weeks earlier than that set a year ago and was decided upon in order to give more time to prepare and print the official entry list to be used during the exhibition.

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PA 1.24/4

Ten Pullets Lay 265 Eggs In 30 Days To Lead Contest

Laying 265 eggs in 30 days, the ten highest birds in the pen of Single Comb White Leghorns entered in the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest by Guy A. Leader, York, topped the competition at the close of the first month.

Other leading positions in the contest are reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture as follows: Second place, Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa.; third, Trexler Farms, Allentown; fourth, Thomas Mack and Son, West Sunbury; fifth, Warren Poultry Farm, Lewes, Delaware; sixth, McNees Farms, Coraopolis; seventh, Taylor Brothers, Newtown; eighth, C. H. Baker, Uniontown; ninth, Adamstown Poultry Farm, Adamstown; tenth, Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton. All of the leading ten pens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Leading pens in other breeds entered in the contest are: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Joseph L. Darlington, Tarpon Springs Florida; White Plymouth Rocks, E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa; Australorps, Sayres' Electric Hatchery, Doylestown; Rhode Island Reds, L. J. Bender, Allentown; New Hampshire Reds, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts.

The complete report on the contest for November follows:

Single Comb White Leghorn

Pen 1, C. R. Misner, Williamsport, Pa., 198.30 points (223 eggs); pen 2, Wayne Poultry Farm, Milanville, Pa., 188.00 points (217 eggs); pen 3, North Poultry Farm, McAllisterville, Pa., 155.05 points (171 eggs); pen 4, Guy A. Leader, York, Pa., 238.80 points (265 eggs); pen 5, Mountain Side White Leghorn Farm, Liverpool, Pa., 196.10 points (217 eggs); pen 6, Inglenook Poultry Farm, Concordville, Pa., 180.5 points (202 eggs); pen 7, L. L. Cox, Aldan, Pa., 120.35 points (150 eggs); pen 8, C. E. Wolfe, Milan, Pa., 124.45 points (142 eggs); pen 10, Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa., 202.80 points (222 eggs).

Pen 11, Pratt Experiment Farm, 185.85 points (213 eggs); pen 12, Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa., 226.70 points (229 eggs); pen 13, Adamstown Poultry Farm, Adamstown, Pa., 202.85 points (226 eggs); pen 14, Wirtanen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa., 144.85 points (181 eggs); pen 15, Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa., 201.20 points (232 eggs); pen 16, Thos. Mack & Sons, West Sunbury, Pa., 218.00 points (228 eggs); pen 17, Reeder's Poultry Farm, Mt. Union, Pa., 144.35 points (171 eggs); pen 18, Towanda Hatchery Towanda, Pa., 161.05 points (189 eggs); pen 19, Taylor Anderson, Volant, Pa., 157.45 points (182 eggs); pen 20, Roux & Shotton, Farrell, Pa., 108.25 points (117 eggs).

Pen 21, Wm. Heimberger, Saltsburg, Pa., 183.85 points (206 eggs); pen 22, S. A. Speaker, Williamsport, Pa., 179.55 points (211 eggs); pen 23, H. L. Shearer and Son, York, Pa., 176.85 points (190 eggs); pen 24, Rinker Poultry Farm, Catasauqua, Pa., 182.40 points (188 eggs); pen 25, McNees Farms, Coraopolis, Pa., 212.00 points (219 eggs); pen 26, Joachim Breeding Farm, Riverton, N. J. 180.90 points (208 eggs); pen 27, H. M. Blake, Honesdale, Pa., 176.30 points (200 eggs); pen 28, H. A. Spalding, Canton, Pa., 193.30 points (217 eggs); pen 29, Vandermast Farm, Stemmers Run, Md., 194.00 points (228 eggs); pen 30, Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa., 151.90 points (184 eggs).

Pen 31, Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover, Pa., 226.90 points (247 eggs); pen 32, Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, Mich., 168.65 points (185 eggs); pen 33, B. F. Kahler, Hughesville, Pa., 154.70 points (163 eggs); pen 34, Kerlin's Grandview Poultry Farm, Centre Hall, Pa., 166.20 points (190 eggs); pen 35, Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Pa., 127.30 points (153 eggs); pen 36, Brownstown Poultry Farm, 152.95 points (181 eggs); pen 37, Warren Poultry Farm, Lewes, Del., 213.20 points (237 eggs); pen 38, J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton, Pa., 114.30 points (123 eggs); pen 39, M. W. Bennett, Schwenksville, Pa., 193.60 points (210 eggs); pen 40, H. S. Walters, Fairview, Pa., 160.70 points (191 eggs); pen 41, H. P. Riley, Dallas, Pa., 34.75 points (39 eggs); pen 42, Pine Spring Egg Farm, Dayton, Pa., 137.90 points (157 eggs); pen 43, Sunny Bank Poultry Farm, Homer City, Pa., 129.45 points (143 eggs); pen 44, C. H. Baker, Uniontown, Pa., 207.25 points (234 eggs); pen 45, White Leghorn Egg Farm, Hegins, Pa., 133.45 points (138 eggs).

Pen 46, Leffard Poultry Farm, Huntingdon, Pa., 167.30 points (195 eggs); pen 47, Smiley Farms, Jackson, Mich., 177.15 points (205 eggs); pen 48, Bachelier Bros., Grampian, Pa., 79.15 points (94 eggs); pen 49, Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass., 196.55 points (222 eggs); pen 50, Cullen's Hatchery, Elkview, Pa., 103.60 points (119 eggs); pen 51, Evergreen Poultry Farm. Spartansburg, Pa., 132.90 points (146 eggs); pen 52, The Great Valley Poultry Farm, Phoenixville, Pa., 131.90 points (143 eggs); pen 53, Taylor Bros., Newtown, Pa., 210.60 points (236 eggs); pen 54, A. B. Clark & Sons, Doylestown, Pa., 194.55 points (235 eggs); pen 55, Melhorn Fruit & Poultry Farm, Mt. Joy, Pa., 26.95 points (27 eggs).

Pen 56, G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa., 190.85 points (226 eggs); pen 57, Gus Walters, Vineland, N. J., 142.00 points (160 eggs); pen 58, Highland Poultry Farm, Catasauqua, Pa., 196.80 points (211 eggs); pen 59, George F. Moore, Summerdale, Pa., 60.55 points (72 eggs); pen 60, Potter Poultry Farm, Mifflintown, Pa., 196.60 points (215 eggs); pen 61, Egg & Apple Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y., 185.00 points (196 eggs); pen 62, Grandview Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., 135.10 points (150 eggs); pen 63, Wene Chick Farms, Vineland, N. J., 157.20 points (176 eggs).

Barred Plymouth Rock

Pen 71, Joseph L. Darlington, Tarpon Springs, Fla., 168.00 points (182 eggs); pen 72, Potter Poultry Farm, Mifflintown, Pa., 164.20 points (184 eggs); pen 73, K. D. Leather & Son, Smithsburg, Md., 164.20 points (188 eggs); pen 74, E. D. Broadt, Hellam, Pa., 45.60 points (53 eggs); pen 75, Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa., 153.20 points (164 eggs); pen 76, Marriet Poultry Farm, Carlisle, Pa., 81.60 points (97 eggs); pen 77, P. T. Kistler, Towanda, Pa., 144.50 points (153 eggs).

White Plymouth Rocks

Pen 78, E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa, 175.00 points (194 eggs); pen 79, H. J. Zweier, Lebanon, Pa., 104.10 points (120 eggs).

Australorps

Pen 80, Sayre's Electric Hatchery, Doylestown, Pa., 108.05 points (116 eggs); pen 81, Penn Monto Farms, Lansdale, Pa., 24.95 points (31 eggs).

Rhode Island Reds

Pen 82, L. J. Bender, Allentown, Pa., 120.90 points (125 eggs); pen 84, Cane Poultry Farm, Lambertville, N. J., 21.10 points (27 eggs); pen 85, S. C. Birchard and Son, Birchardville, Pa., 89.30 points (97 eggs).

New Hampshire Red

Pen 83, Towanda Hatchery, Towanda, Pa., 140.30 points (149 eggs); pen 86, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass., 178.05 points (192 eggs).

Taxes On Farm Real Estate, $19,000,000

Land owners in Pennsylvania paid approximately $19,000,000 in taxes on farm land and buildings in 1929, according to estimates derived from Federal Census figures by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For the first time in the history of census taking, detailed information on farm real estate taxes was collected by the enumerators two years ago. Satisfactory figures were secured on 118,431 farms operated by full owners. These owners reported the value of their land and buildings at $727,617,356, upon which a tax of $12,202,957 was paid. This is an average of $1.24 per acre and represents 1.68 per cent of the total value of the real estate.

When the leading counties in the production of field crops are compared with the least productive counties, it is found that farmers in the former counties paid approximately $2 per acre in real estate tax, while those in the poorer counties paid approximately 70 cents per acre. However, when placed on a percentage-of-value basis, there is practically no difference.

While farm land owners in Philadelphia and Delaware Counties pay the heaviest tax per acre—$14.58 and $6.55 respectively—these payments are the lowest in the Commonwealth when figured on the basis of total value of a property taxed. The percentage of value taken as tax is only one per cent on farm land and buildings in Philadelphia County but almost three per cent in Bradford County.

The following table gives by counties the farm real estate tax paid per acre and the percentage this tax is of the total value of the property, as reported by 118, 431 full owners to Federal census enumerators in 1929:

County	Taxes Paid per Acre 1929	Percentage of Total Value Paid as Taxes
PENNSYLVANIA	1.24	1.68
Adams	1.28	1.85
Allegheny	4.17	1.69
Armstrong	1.13	2.04
Beaver	1.62	1.93
Bedford	0.65	2.14
Berks	1.56	1.81
Blair	1.17	1.60
Bradford	1.02	2.86
Bucks	2.14	1.31
Butler	1.50	1.94
Cambria	1.31	2.04
Cameron	0.44	1.44
Carbon	1.17	1.87
Centre	0.79	1.68
Chester	2.02	1.12
Clarion	1.02	1.86
Clearfield	0.88	1.77
Clinton	0.86	1.71
Columbia	1.20	2.25
Crawford	1.11	2.05
Cumberland	1.30	1.33
Dauphin	1.43	1.77
Delaware	6.55	1.04
Elk	0.68	1.11
Erie	1.58	1.64
Fayette	1.32	1.57
Forest	0.48	1.49
Franklin	1.36	1.88
Fulton	0.42	1.65
Greene	0.93	1.46
Huntingdon	0.58	1.95
Indiana	0.90	1.68
Jefferson	1.11	2.20
Juniata	0.75	1.84
Lackawanna	1.84	1.37
Lancaster	2.51	1.41
Lawrence	1.76	1.80
Lebanon	1.59	1.85
Lehigh	2.07	1.61
Luzerne	1.50	1.58
Lycoming	0.77	1.36
McKean	0.65	1.29
Mercer	1.30	1.94
Mifflin	1.08	1.69
Monroe	1.03	1.51
Montgomery	3.30	1.12
Montour	0.81	1.68
Northampton	2.06	1.57
Northumberland	1.06	1.71
Perry	0.74	2.10
Philadelphia	14.58	1.03
Pike	0.77	1.27
Potter	0.53	1.72
Schuylkill	1.27	1.55
Snyder	0.92	2.07
Somerset	0.93	1.77
Sullivan	0.55	2.07
Susquehanna	0.86	2.42
Tioga	0.80	2.21
Union	1.38	1.90
Venango	0.93	1.94
Warren	0.88	2.13
Washington	1.48	1.64
Wayne	0.80	1.69
Westmoreland	1.62	1.88
Wyoming	0.90	1.56
York	1.54	1.75

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PA1.24/4

Chick Hatching Now Year-Round Enterprise

In contrast to the "setting hen" days when chicks were hatched only during the spring months, the enterprise has become, by means of highly developed incubators, a year-round proposition in Pennsylvania, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The first hatch reported for the 1931 season came from the incubator October 9, 1930 but the average date was February 26, 1931. The last hatch reported was November 24, but the average closing date was June 10. A season of less than four months has been extended throughout the year by several operators who produce chickens for the broiler trade.

Hatcherymen with plans made for next year have indicated to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service an intended increase of 4.1 per cent in incubator capacity. The actual increase in the 1931 capacity over 1930 amounted to 3.8 per cent. The increase intended for the 1932 season is largely in the southeastern counties.

Slight Upward Trend Reported in Prices

The farm price of eggs, wheat, buckwheat, oats, apples and wool increased somewhat during November while the price of corn, potatoes, hay and livestock dropped, records in the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate.

While not extensive, the upturn in prices was sufficient to increase the price index from 91 on October 15 to 94 on November 15. This means that the prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for their principal products, now stand six points below the level prevailing from 1910 to 1914.

Taking the country as a whole, present farm prices are 29 points under the pre-war level. This situation coupled with the fact that the prices which farmers must pay for commodities purchased are 23 per cent above the 1910-1914 average, means that the U. S. farmer's pre-war dollar today is worth only 58 cents. The proximity of the Pennsylvania farmer to markets and his emphasis upon dairying and poultry keeping, are reflected in his pre-war dollar being worth 76 cents today, 18 cents more than the U. S. average.

The following table gives the November 15 and October 15, 1931, and November 15, 1930 farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania, with pre-war comparisons:

Commodity	Nov. 15 1931	Oct. 15 1931	Nov. 15 1930	Nov. 15 average 1910-1914
Eggs per dozen	.367	.33	.45	.34
Butter per lb.	.335	.33	.42	.33
Wheat per bushel ..	.59	.49	.80	.95
Buckwheat per bushel	.38	.37	.93	.69
Corn per bushel	.45	.48	.93	.69
Oats per bushel ...	.32	.30	.46	.46
Potatoes per bushel..	.45	.50	1.15	.67
Apples per bushel ...	.60	.55	1.05	.64
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.50	5.80	7.10	6.20
Hogs per 100 lbs...	6.00	6.50	9.90	7.94
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.80	8.10	10.60	8.36
Lambs per 100 lbs.	5.60	5.90	6.80	6.22
Chickens per lb. ..	.190	.196	.204	.126
Turkeys per lb. ...	.28	.28	.30	.18
Hay per ton	11.40	11.80	8.10	15.78
Wool per lb.	.19	.18	.23	.22
Index on farm prices				
United States ...	71	68	103	100
Pennsylvania	94	91	*	100
Prices farmers pay				
United States ...	123	126	142	100
Farmers purchasing power				
United States ..	58	54	73	100
Pennsylvania	76	72	*	100

*Not available

Court Upholds State In Cedar Tree Dispute

A recent decision of the Franklin County Court establishes for the first time the authority of the Commonwealth to compel land owners to clean up sources of danger in plant pest control work, states R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927 gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to destroy plants and other agricultural products if in his opinion, such action is necessary to safeguard important agricultural interests.

The Franklin County case involved the removal of cedar trees on properties of twenty-two individuals as the only control for Cedar Apple Rust which was causing important loss in commercial apple orchards in the vicinity. Four of the property owners refusing to remove the cedar trees from their land, were prosecuted, adjudged guilty of a violation of the Act and fined by a Justice of the Peace. In the meantime, the trees were removed by the State. An appeal was carried to the County Court based on the constitutionality of the Act, the plea being that a cedar tree was not a plant as defined in the Act and that citizens could not be deprived of property without due process of law. The Court sustained the decision of the Justice of the Peace and upheld the Act on both points of the defendants' plea.

In rendering his decision, the Judge quoted from a United States Supreme Court case appealed from the Virginia Courts on a similar question, in which Justice Stone wrote the opinion that when forced to a choice between the preservation of one class of property and that of another wherever both existed in dangerous proximity, "the State does not exceed its constitutional power by deciding upon the destruction of one class of property in order to save another which in the judgment of the Legislature is of greater value to the public."

122 Cases Prosecuted For Law Violations

One hundred and twenty-two cases involving the violation of pure food and other laws enforced by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, were successfully terminated during the past month, according to Director James W. Kellogg's monthly review of food law enforcement activities.

The dairy experts of the bureau were kept busy inspecting milk plants and receiving stations and, as a result of check tests, prosecution was ordered against the Menzie Dairy, McKeesport and the Tri-Boro Dairy, Braddock, for improper testing. These cases resulted in payment of fines and proper adjustments.

The activities of a charity racketeer in Philadelphia were investigated in cooperation with local representatives which, together with the publicity given and the action of the bureau's general agent, resulted in closing the shop. Sales were being made in the guise of charity of such products as flavoring extracts, which were misbranded, soap and polishing liquids.

The activities of food agents resulted in the purchase of 1017 samples of foods and beverages for analysis by the chemists. These resulted in a total of 97 prosecutions for violations, of which 31 were under the general food law, including adulterated catsup and misbranded and adulterated bakery products, oysters, sausages, etc. Eleven were violations of the butter law, four of the beverage law, and 37 unlawful sales of stale eggs for fresh eggs. The remaining violations included ice cream, milk, and cream, non-alcoholic beverages and vinegar.

A total of 337 samples of agricultural products, mainly feeding stuffs and fertilizers were received for analysis during November, and only one prosecution was necessary.

In cooperation with the national authorities, an investigation was made in the Pittsburgh district of the unlawful sale of vinegar. It was found that a considerable quantity of synthetic vinegar, made of acetic acid and apple products waste, was being dispensed. Prosecutions were ordered immediately.

Set New Record in Seed Potato Growing

Producing 91,113 bushels of certified potatoes on 288 acres of land, 44 growers in 17 counties set a new high record this year for the production of high-quality seed stock in Pennsylvania. The highest previous record was 69,760 bushels on 282 acres in 1929.

"The growing of certified seed potatoes has become a well established industry in Pennsylvania due to the fact that locally-grown certified seed has been giving excellent results when compared with seed from other sources," states K. W. Lauer, pathologist, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The average acre yield in the certified fields this year was 316 bushels, also a new high record. Fifteen of the growers had yields in excess of 400 bushels, thereby qualifying for the Pennsylvania 400-Bushel Club. C. E. Reiman, Somerset County, with 575 bushels per acre, topped the list.

The average acre yield of potatoes throughout the Commonwealth this year is estimated at approximately 137 bushels. The more general use of certified seed which is free of yield-reducing, degenerative diseases, would increase the State's average potato yield, Mr. Lauer explains.

The production of certified seed this year is reported by counties as follows: Berks, 1,471; Blair 700; Bradford 2,190; Butler, 2,950; Cambria, 22,716; Carbon, 8,000; Centre, 3,000; Indiana, 1,300; Lawrence, 1,100; Lehigh, 7,100; Lycoming, 1,225; Montgomery, 2,550; Potter, 6,260; Somerset, 22,938; Sullivan, 2,371; Warren, 1,616 and York, 3,626.

Production Reaches 70 P.C. in Contest

During the fifth week of the Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest, production reached 70 per cent, an increase of almost two per cent over the previous week, officials of the Contest report.

The 3,826 eggs laid during the week scored 3503.6 points. The total number of eggs laid to date is 15,497. The ten high pens for the week include: Guy A. Leader, York; Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts; Warren Poultry Farm, Lewes Delaware; Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Dover; E. H. Rucker, Ottumwa, Iowa; Trexler Farms, Allentown; McNees Farms, Coraopolis Egg and Apple Farm, Trumansburg, New York; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard; and J. C. McCoy, Jr., Emlenton.

Guy A. Leader's Pen of single comb White Leghorns continues to lead the Contest with 298 eggs making 267.7 points to its credit.

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135 Speakers from Nine States To Appear on Farm Show Program

One hundred and thirty-five speakers from nine States and the District of Columbia appear on the preliminary program of the Pennsylvania Farm Show now being printed. The booklet contains the programs of 30 farm organizations which will hold conventions during the Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 18-22. The States which will be represented by speakers include, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Maryland, Vermont and Virginia.

Among the out-of-State speakers scheduled are: Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska; Henry Flood Byrd, Ex-Governor of Virginia; Edward O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation; and Charles W. Holman, Secretary, National Milk Producers' Federation, Washington, D. C.

Subjects of interest to every Pennsylvania farmer are included in the list of Farm Show events which have been assembled by the Farm Show Commission and will be available in printed form about January 1.

Among the associations holding conventions during Farm Show week are: Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Aryshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association.

Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, Entomological Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, former State Board of Agriculture and Institute Lecturers, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association, Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Association, and Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Association.

Most of these meetings will be held in the Farm Show Building. However, a number of luncheons and banquets have been scheduled in downtown hotels and other banquet halls.

Every effort has been made by the program committee in cooperation with officials of the farm organizations, to distribute the meetings throughout the week so that over-lapping of discussions on similar subjects could be largely eliminated.

"Chicken A La King" Must Be Chicken And Not Rabbit

Acting on reports that certain promoters of backyard rabbit raising in Eastern States are advertising that they plan to open canneries for the purpose of putting up rabbit meat for sale as "chicken a la king," the Federal Food and Drug Administration has issued the following timely warning:

"There is no objection, under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, to the distribution, within the jurisdiction of the administration, of canned rabbit prepared from sound, wholesome stock and labeled for exactly what it is. But the housewife—and the canner or packer—may be sure that any attempt to sell rabbit meat as 'canned chicken' will result in immediate regulatory action by Federal officials who enforce the national pure food law, if interstate shipment is attempted."

The State pure foods bureau in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has also issued a warning that false labeling of food will not be tolerated. Meat canners, restaurant operators or dealers found misrepresenting or substituting rabbit meat for chicken in any form whatsoever, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, bureau officials assert. They explain, however, that there is no objection to the distribution and sale of canned rabbits under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Food Laws providing it is pure, wholesome and properly labeled.

Bearing Life of Peach Orchards Is Extended

The inspection of peach trees for peach yellows and better cultural conditions including the effective control of peach tree borers, have extended the bearing life of peach orchards in Pennsylvania, states R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

When peach yellows inspection work was undertaken by the State in 1921, not a single peach orchard was found to be over 15 years of age. Representatives of the Bureau inspected 755,440 trees this past summer in 382 orchards located in 18 counties, and found almost 10,000 trees in good bearing condition that were from 15 to 20 years of age.

Peach yellows is a disease which has been known to shorten the profitable bearing life of trees from three to five years, K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau explains. The disease can be controlled only by eradicating diseased trees. It is for this reason that the State has been assisting peach growers by making a yearly inspection of orchards of commercial size and marking for destruction all infected trees.

The benefits to the peach industry of this systematic attack on yellows is clearly indicated by the yearly inspection records kept by the bureau. When the work started in 1921, the amount of peach yellows found was about 8 per cent. In some orchards almost 80 per cent of the trees were diseased. The percentage of disease has decreased year by year until, in 1931, it stands at the very low point of .099 per cent.

The following table gives the results of the work in 1931:

County	Orchards Inspected	Trees Inspected	Trees Diseased
Bedford	1	832	..
Berks	53	123,658	164
Bucks	28	37,545	41
Chester	43	27,638	74
Cumberland	27	57,976	39
Dauphin	29	23,737	20
Delaware	20	13,603	65
Franklin	89	270,982	130
Juniata	9	13,889	9
Lancaster	23	32,316	52
Lebanon	9	17,635	23
Lehigh	10	61,200	35
Mifflin	1	900	..
Montgomery	16	30,303	36
Montour	1	3,054	2
Northampton	9	13,166	48
Perry	13	26,406	19
York	1	600	..
Total	382	755,440	752

500 Livestock Dealers Apply for License

More than 500 applications for licenses under the new Livestock Dealers Licensing Act effective January 1, are now on file, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. No fee is charged for the license.

The law enacted at the recent regular session of the General Assembly, requires the licensing of dealers and brokers in livestock. The act does not apply, however, to the following persons or organizations:

(a) Any duly incorporated agricultural cooperative association in its dealings with its members.

(b) Any person, association, copartnership or corporation who or which does not handle in the aggregate more than one hundred animals in any one license year.

(c) Any person, copartnership, association or corporation who or which by dispersal sale is permanently discontinuing the business of dairying, breeding, raising or feeding animals.

(d) Any butcher or packer who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter.

(e) That part of the business of a farmer which consists of buying or receiving animals for grazing and feeding purposes and the sale or disposal of such animals after the grazing and feeding period.

Section five of the law provides for the rejection or revocation of license for the following reasons:

(a) Where the applicant or licensee has violated the laws of the Commonwealth or official regulations governing the inter-state or intra-state movement shipment or transportation of animals.

(b) Where there have been false or misleading statement or statements as to the health or physical condition of the animal or animals, with regard to official tests, or quantity of animals, or the practice of fraud, or misrepresentation in connection therewith, or in the buying or receiving of animals, or receiving, selling, exchanging, soliciting or negotiating the sale, resale, exchange or shipment of animals.

(c) Where there has been a continual course of dealings of such a nature as to satisfy the partment of the inability or unwillingness of the licensee properly to conduct the business of a dealer or broker.

(d) Where the licensee engages in buying or receiving animals, or receiving, selling, exchanging, soliciting or negotiating the sale, resale or exchange of animals that are diseased or exposed to disease and likely to transmit disease to other animals or human beings.

(e) Where the licensee fails to practice measures of sanitation, prescribed by the department, of premises or vehicles used for the confining, stabling, yarding, housing, holding or transporting of animals.

(f) Where there has been a continual or persistent failure to keep records required by the department, or by law, or where there is a refusal on the part of the licensee to produce books, accounts or records of transactions in the carrying on of the business for which such license is granted.

No provision is made for issuing such licenses after January 1, therefore, it is important that all dealers or brokers, not exempt by the requirements of this law, should file their applications with the bureau of animal industry at once. Application forms may be procured by writing the Bureau of Animal Industry, Box 327, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Livestock and Poultry Shows To Be Finest In State's History

When the Pennsylvania Farm Show opens in Harrisburg January 18, there will be assembled the largest number of prize-winning livestock and poultry ever brought together in the history of Pennsylvania.

Entries in the livestock and poultry classes closed December 15 with every Department filled to capacity and with hundreds of entries turned away, John H. Light, director, reports.

The exhibition will include 379 purebred dairy cattle, representing the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss breeds; 101 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breeds; 97 4-H Club baby beef steers from Montgomery, Dauphin, Lancaster and Cumberland Counties; 315 breeding sheep, representing twelve breeds; 84 4-H Club fat lambs of four breeds; 63 draft horses; 105 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Hampshire swine; and approximately 3,000 chickens, turkeys and water fowls. Entries in the livestock departments are limited to Pennsylvania breeders, while the poultry classes are open to the world. Many states are represented among the entries in the poultry show.

Judging in the livestock departments will start at 8 a. m. Monday and will continue throughout the week. Numerous other features of interest to livestock breeders are scheduled during the Show.

Many Changes Made In Beetle Rules

The Federal Department of Agriculture has recently announced important changes in the Japanese beetle quarantine, effective January 1, 1932, R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explains. The most drastic changes have been made in restrictions affecting farm products. Only green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in bunches or clusters of twenty-five or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, and raspberries will be restricted. All other farm products may be shipped or otherwise transported without interference by quarantine officials. The quarantine period on farm products from June 15 to October 15 has been continued.

The area affected has been considerably enlarged in Pennsylvania and New York although the practice of designating a light and a generally infested area has been discontinued. The new arrangement provides for but a single area.

Practically no changes have been made in the restrictions on nursery and greenhouse products, sand, soil, compost, manure, etc. However, there will be but two classes of nurseries and greenhouses: No. 1—Nurseries and greenhouses on which or within 500 feet of which no beetles have been found and No. 2—Nurseries and greenhouses on which or within 500 feet of which beetles have been found.

The total area in Pennsylvania included in this revised quarantine comprises the following counties and townships: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Franklin, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, and York; townships of Allegheny, Antis, Blair, and Logan, city of Altoona, and borough of Hollidaysburg, in Blair County; County of Bradford, except township of Wells; townships of Allison, Bald Eagle, Castanea, Colebrook, Crawford, Dunnstable, Gallagher, Greene, Grugan, Lamar, Pine Creek, Wayne, and Woodward, and the city of Lock Haven, in Clinton County; the city of Erie, in Erie County; County of Lycoming, except the townships of Brown, Jackson, McHenry, and Pine; townships of Bratton, Decatur, Derry, Granville, and Oliver, in Mifflin County, township of Union, in Tioga County.

Changes in the Pennsylvania quarantine have not yet been announced but it has been the practice in the past to have this conform in general with the federal regulations, the purpose being to make the federal regulations effective within the State as to the area under quarantine, and thereby enable shippers within the quarantine area to reach markets both within and outside of Pennsylvania.

Canners Purchased 13,500,000 Pounds of Tomatoes by Grade

Tomato canners of Pennsylvania purchased approximately 13,500,000 pounds of tomatoes for manufacture during the past season under State inspection and on the basis of the U. S. grades. These tomatoes comprised approximately two-fifths of all that were grown for sale to canners by Pennsylvania farmers in 1931, and were delivered to twelve canneries. During the previous season 1,500,000 pounds were sold on the basis of grades at four canneries in the Commonwealth.

"This new service has received the general approval of both the growers and canners," states D. M. James, supervising inspector, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"The average quality of the canned goods has been improved and the growers of high quality raw tomatoes have been able to realize greater returns than through selling the ungraded product."

Local Grist Mills Reopened to Grind Low Priced Grain

The spider-webbed and dust-laden machinery of many Pennsylvania grist mills, long behind bolted doors, has been cleaned and greased or else replaced with more modern equipment, and is now operating again. Trade from farmers who have an abundance of low priced grain, has proved a stimulus to local milling.

One hundred years ago there were approximately 1800 mills operating in Pennsylvania, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The number continued at a relatively high figure until the World War when a sharp reduction took place. A low record of approximately 500 mills in operation was reached in 1929. The tide turned with the start of the depression and the number of active mills increased to 525 in 1930. It is believed that this rate of increase continued during 1931.

Being located along streams, usually in a most picturesque spot and built of stone, dozens of these mills have been converted during the past ten years into summer homes, tea rooms, and apartments. However, in practically every county a number have remained intact, ready for business in case the opportunity came.

Hundreds of farmers today are doing what their fathers and grandfathers did in generations past; they are taking their wheat and corn to nearby mills for grinding into mill feed and flour. This is adding new life to Pennsylvania country-sides and reviving memories of Colonial days.

A splendid illustration of the historic environment surrounding many Pennsylvania grist and flour mills is given by Alden W. Quimby in the following story:

"What memories cling about the Great Valley Grist Mill near Paoli, picturesquely situated on the North branch of Valley Creek. Built in 1710, by Thomas Jerman, it is but 28 years younger than Pennsylvania itself. It has mused the wars of some of our far-back English sovereigns, and was more than a century old when Pontiac set foot his daring scheme to restore French supremacy along the Great Lakes.

"Still more precious are its recollections of the Revolutionary period. For a few days of September, 1777, the rich green of the superb Valley was flecked with the scarlet and white of British uniforms. Along the Swedford Road, from Howellville to Centerville, stretched the camp of Howe's 18,000 veterans—British and Hessians—bent upon the capture of Philadelphia. On the 20th from this very vicinage marched the column under 'the no-flint general,' Gray, to the deadly assault upon the American rear guard, far up on the South Valley Hill, known as the 'Paoli Massacre.' Scarcely two miles to the southward is the birthplace of the gallant Anthony Wayne. Within gunshot to the north is Diamond Rock, with its remarkable crystals, beneath which, to the eastward, is the house occupied by the patriot general, Lord Sterling, during the American encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-1778.

"Looking east from the mill, one glimpses the quarters, respectively, of Cornwallis, Howe, and Knuphausen. At Iron Bridge on Valley Creek, Lafayette's temporary home is still extant; at the wooden covered bridge, further down the stream, are the quarters of General Knox, while down the fascinating gorge through which the creek flows to the Schuylkill, are the sites of the famous forge burned by the British invaders and the general headquarters of Washington In full view are the historic hills tenanted by the starving Continentals, and it is grateful to think that the hunger pangs of those heroes were alleviated in some slight degree by the ministry of the Great Valley Mill.

"This mill is still running today turning out flour and other mill products for the community."

All Cattle in 1201 Townships TB Tested

All the cattle in 1201 townships out of the 1567 in Pennsylvania have been tested for bovine tuberculosis, the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. Of the 366 remaining untested townships, 11 have been signed up and will be tested in the near future. Forty-three counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Potter, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming and Washington.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Allegheny, Snyder and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Adams	2	0	19	21
Armstrong	24	1	3	28
Berks	11	0	33	44
Bucks	6	0	24	30
Chester	12	1	44	57
Cumberland	7	3	10	20
Dauphin	6	2	15	23
Delaware	3	0	18	21
Franklin	14	0	1	15
Greene	6	0	12	18
Lancaster	6	0	35	41
Lebanon	1	0	18	19
Lehigh	3	3	9	15
Montgomery	11	0	26	37
Northampton	2	0	15	17
Northumberland	15	1	8	24
Perry	8	0	13	21
Pike	6	0	5	11
Schuylkill	12	0	25	37
York	13	0	22	35
Total	168	11	355	534

The number of townships that have not been signed up for the T. B. test has been reduced from 370 to 355 during the past four months.

End of Volume